PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV NO. 27 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY. 16				
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
13th ,,	Salsette	6060	Karmala	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir	9900	...	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6060	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina	12500	...	...
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Mongolia	16000	...	...
2nd April	Maloja	12500	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette	6060	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6060	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date Above	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
16				
10th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malda	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Feb.	Pundua	East and South Africa
,,	Aviamoor	Malabar Coast, Colombo and Rangoon
1st ,,	Linga	Karachi direct
4th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dunra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
8th ,,	Chakla	Karachi and P. Gulf Subsidiary Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Weboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	29th Jan.	9th Feb
Sado Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	1st Feb	13th Feb
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru	4538	T. Watanabe	3rd Feb	13th Feb.
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru	4490	T. Buchigami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9878	....	20th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

FARES	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	3rd class Single.	3rd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	630	906	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112)

Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	667	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on appliea tion.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurers.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA:

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Agency	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Sharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

W. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates .WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED 30 New or Second Hand STEEL TIPPING WAGONS, about 27 cft. capacity, for Conservancy Work. Reply with full particulars to.

GEORGE E. JARMAN,
Municipal Engineer,
1007 Amritsar.

WANTED—A smart young and accomplished LADY TRAVELLER able to speak decent English and Hindi at least. For particulars apply with testimonials and in own handwriting stating age, experience and nationality to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3011

WANTED—PAYING GUEST to occupy large airy room with bathroom attached in a modern flat on the Apollo Bunder, fitted with latest. Sanitary arrangements. Good Table. Apply to "K. E. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE, INDIA.—The Council of the Indian Institute of Science invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Electrical Technology. Candidates must have a good knowledge of Electric Lighting, Electric Power Transmission and Electric Traction. The appointment will be in the first instance for a period of three years. The incumbent will have no claim to extension.

Applications must reach the Director not later than the 1st March 1916. 3047

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, 15th February, 1916, for the post of MATE, Harbour Tugs. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 3,600 per annum, with no allowances. The post is non pensionable.

Candidates for appointment should be under 30 years of age, and should hold a Board of Trade Master's Certificate.

Original certificates and testimonials with copies for retention, should be annexed to the application.

The candidate selected will be called upon to take up the appointment at once; he will be on probation for six months, and be required in due course to enter into an agreement for three years.

F. BOWES,
Chairman, Colombo Port Commission,
Colombo, January 1916 1006

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England.—WANTED two CHARGEMEN for Perambur Workshops who have a thorough knowledge of Lathe and Machine work and who are capable of efficiently supervising a large staff of workmen.

2. Men with experience of supervising and who have held positions of responsibility will be preferred. Salary offered Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7 a day according to qualification and experience.

3. Applications which must state clearly the age and nationality of the applicant the salary now drawn and full details as to training and experience accompanied with true copies of certificates should be addressed to THE LOCO. & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur, not later than February 3rd.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to join at once. 1009

AS three years' term of the present Chief Officer of this Municipality expires on 30th April, 1916, applications are invited for the vacancy on the following conditions.

1. That the applicant shall at least have passed the University School Final or Matriculation Examination but preference will be given to one who has attained the degree of L.C.E., and has also passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination and having a satisfactory experience of Municipal work.

2. The salary of the post at starting shall be between 100 and 150 according to qualifications and rising to Rs. 200 provided that this pay limit be reconsidered at the time of selection in the case of an applicant possessing special qualifications.

3. The appointment shall be probationary for one year and will thereafter be made permanent on the probationary incumbant's Services being approved by the Municipality.

All applications to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st of March 1916. The applicants should enclose their testimonials &c., if any, which will be returned when done with.

GIRDHARDAS M. DESAI,
President,
2999 Nadiad City Municipality.
City Municipal Office,
Nadiad, 24th January, 1916.

WANTED

SINGING ACCOMPANIST wanted temporarily services of some one with good accomodation and piano in vicinity of Yacht Club. Apply "BARITONE" c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER. Must know theory and practice of heavy sizing. Apply with terms and full particulars to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Ahmedabad. 3040

WANTED—MATRON for Dufferin Hospital, Amraoti, Berar. Maternity training essential. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem with free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Dufferin Hospital Committee, Amraoti. 3039

WANTED.—A HEAD MISTRESS for the girls school, Barwani, on Rs. 40 p. m. Those knowing Hindi and needle-work and having experience in management and teaching only need apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.

G. B. GARUD B.A.,
Superintendent of State Education,
Barwani, C. I.
3055

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—200 pairs gent's Tan box Hide Oxford walking shoes, bark tanned, soles screwed on, too capped, linen lined, Medium toe. Your opportunity—do not miss it. In sizes 5 and 6 only. Reduced price Rs. 3/2. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 612-A

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Cluby Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that two BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LD. and now standing in the names of N. H. MOOS & M. N. MOOS or either of them or order and which had been blank endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed before the said Ishwardas Lukhmidas had completed the endorsement in his favour by N. H. Moos one of the holders from whom they were purchased by the undersigned Ishwardas Lukhmidas. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued and the interest due on them paid at the expiration of three years from the date hereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 27th day of January 1916.

(Sd.) N. H. MOOS,
One of the holders of the Lost Debentures.
ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Purchaser of the Lost Debentures.
Countersigned.
W. R. SHARPE
Acting Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bonds mentioned above:—

No.	Year of Loan	Value Rs.
456	1909	1,000
460	1909	1,000

3028

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Rs. 25 per share free of incometax equal to 5 per cent will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the Company's Office to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th January, 1916. 3025.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an agreement dated the 7th day of January, 1916, MOHANLAL KARSON, a minor, by his guardian HARIBHAI GOVIND, GANGARAM RAMJI, a minor by his guardian MONGHIBAI, widow of RAMJI LUNA and the said MONGHIBAI, in her own right have contracted to sell to our client, the purchaser the below mentioned property and that by a judge's Order dated the 27th day of January, 1916, and made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 455 of 1902 the said agreement for sale has been sanctioned.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage charge lien, lease, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5 Bell Lane Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims if any will be considered to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be excluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 738 New No. 3365 Old Survey No. 3219 and New Survey No. 1891 together with the messuage tenement dwelling house or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 574 and Street Nos. 60 and 62 and which premises are situate at and on the northern side of a public street called Sutar Chawl Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Curson Dewsey Ladha on or toward the West by the property of Meglia Peetha and Dama Peetha goldsmiths on or towards the North by the property of Ruttonji Rupji and on or towards the South by the said Sutar Chawl Street.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1916.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
3057 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of the State Hospital, Kitchen, Store and Servant's Quarters Block, and Post-Mortem Block in connection with the Hospital, Gymkhana, State Officer's Bungalow and Thakore's Bungalow in Nandod, Rajpipla State, will be received on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1916, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,500 One Thousand Five Hundred.

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of works, may be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs 4 per each set.

His Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla State does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F.R.I.B.A., &c.,
Architects &c.
Morarbhoy Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st January, 1916. 3049

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAIBAI, widow of VITHOBA SABAJI SALVE, of Bombay Vanjari Hindu inhabitant residing at Kamatipura 1st Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....*Deceased.*

SAKHARAM NAMDEO, of Bombay Vanjari Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, the sole executor named in the Will of the deceased SAIBAI, widow of VITHOBA SABAJI SALVE, residing at Kamatipura 1st Street outside the Fort .....*Petitioner.*

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of January in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 25th day of January, 1916.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
3050 Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with two Codicils thereto of SATYABHAMABAI, widow of KHUNDERAO MOROJI, of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

DHEENATH SITANATH AJINKYA, of Bombay Prabhu Hindu inhabitant, a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Bombay a Medical Practitioner, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors in the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-first day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 21st day of January, 1916
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
3051 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJEE DHUNJIBHOY SETHNA, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 139, of 1915 wherein MITHIBAI R. GHANDHY, is plaintiff and CAWASJEE MUNCHERJEE DAVAR and others are defendants has contracted to sell the undermentioned property situate at Colaba and known as Minocher Villa to our client Mr. SORABJI NOWROJI LAWYER. for self and for his brother Mr. ARDESIR NOWROJEE LAWYER. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113 Esplanade Road Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the City of Bombay to the south of Sassoon Dock with the messuage, premises and buildings standing thereon known as "Minocher Villa" containing by admeasurement 1332 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Sassoon Dock Road No. 1, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Muncherji Nowroji Disana, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said trustees and on or towards the West by Sassoon Dock Cross Road and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 209. Street Nos. 299-301 Sassoon Dock Road No. 1 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/9664 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 1st February, 1916.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
3056 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DAMODAR SUNDERDAS and CHANDRASEN SUNDERDAS have contracted for sale to our client their 8¼ annas undivided share in the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming to have any estate right title interest or claim into or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their office at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay. And that after the expiration of such time the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that undivided 8¼ annas share of the vendors in all the piece or parcel of Foras freehold Land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the North side of the Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2518½ square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 12, New No. 3949 Old Survey No. 181 and New Survey No. 6986 and bounded on the East by the land of the vendors at present in the occupation of Suleman Hassan Soudagar, on the West by the property of Gopaldas Madhavdas, on the North by the property of Nusserwanji Manekji Petit and on the South by the said Grant Road.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1916.

MADHAVJEE KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
3053 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARI MAHADEO BHADKAMKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Professor in the Wilson College residing at Sadashiv Street, Girgaum outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

RAMKRISHNA HARI BHADKAMKAR of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Sadashiv Street, outside the Fort of Bombay Doctor of Medicine and an Assistant Professor in the Grant Medical College Bombay only son and heir of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 18th day of January 1916.
Mr. RAMKRISHNA HARI BHADKAMKAR
3058 Petitioner-in Person.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. YEBOSHI MARU having arrived on the 29th instant from Moji, Japan the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Rs. 6¼ per share free of incometax equal to 5 per cent will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the Company's Office to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th January, 1916. 3024.

NOTICE.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF GLASSWARE DEALERS, ETC.

THE AGENCY of Messrs. MATHURADAS V. KOTHARE & Co., of the Smith Road (near Godhra) glass factory ceases from 31st January, 1916. It is therefore requested to communicate with Messrs. R. KANGA & Co., for any particulars, orders etc., direct at Smith Road after that date. 3052

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Offices has been removed from No. 16, Apollo Street to 207, Hornby Road, Fort, (Next to Sir J. J. School) from Saturday the 29th January.

3020 SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of properties at Bandra advertised for Sunday, the 30th January 1916, is adjourned *sine die;* meanwhile private offers for either or both of these properties will be received by the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND USERS OF JEWELLERY.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AS WELL AS SILVER ORNAMENTS AND RICH JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Ramchandra Meghaji and Co., mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Joshi Keshavji Pragji, mortgagor:—

1 pearl chain.

On account and at the risk of Karsanrao Naran, mortgagor:

1 pearl nath.

On account and at the risk of Surajmal Virchand:—

1 pair diamond bracelets, 1 diamond rose, 2 pearl ear-rings, 1 diamond pin, 1 broach pin of rubies and pearls, 1 gold ketak, 1 watch.

On account and at the risk of Dahyabhai Toolsidas.

1 gold chain, buttons and 2 pieces of gold.

On account and at the risk of Khatri Hargovan Hari Prasad:—

1 pearl collar button, 2 rings, 1 pearl kanthi.

On account and at the risk of Meshri Panalal Shriram:—

20 pechas with zari ends.

By order of Praga Pana and Co., mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Shah Maganlal Gordhandas, insolvent:—

1 gold necklace about 19½ tolas, 1 gold ring, 1 gold watch, 2 silver anklets.

On account and at the risk of the concerned:—

7 pearls, 1 pearl ear-ring 2 rings, 1 diamond broach, 5 watches.

By order of Marwadi Keshrimul Nengji the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Krishnaji Naran, goldsmith:—

2 pairs pearl kuda, 2 pearl ear-rings, 1 diamond sali, 1 packet of pearls and rubies, 4 golden buttons, and 1 gold ring about 10 annas.

On account and at the risk of Shah Bapoolal Chunilal:—

1 rose of 21 diamonds.

On account and at the risk of Bhagwati Shanker Rani Shanker, goldsmith:—

1 pearl collar button.

On account and at the risk of the concerned parties:—

3 pearl ear-rings, 1 gold broach, 1 ear-ring of rubies and pearls, 1 packet of 30 pearls, 1 pearl nose ornament.

By order of Marwadi Vajanjee Gajajee and on account and at the risk of Toolsidas Lakhshmidas:—

2 pearl bugdis, 2 diamond rings, 5 pearls, 100 pearls, 4 pearl bangles, 1 pearl chain, 2 pearl nose rings.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. R. A. Zaveri:

1 emerald about one rati and 14 annas, pure, full of colour, without any flaw or blemish.

2 kanthis of Basrai pearls.

By order of Messrs. Devichand Bhikhaji and Co., mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Chunilal Baldev, mortgagor:

1 nose ring of diamonds and pearls.

4 golden bangles, about 6 tolas, 1 pearl punchlata, 1 pearl kunthi, 1 pair ear-rings of diamonds and emeralds, 1 rose of 7 diamonds.

On account and at the risk of Raivati Shamlal, Purdesi:—

1 emerald ring of about 8 ratis.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The sale will commence at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sharp.

P. S.—Gentlemen interested in jewellery will do well to take the opportunity of buying a beautiful emerald offered herein for sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown in Hummum Street, next to Messrs. Duke and Sons' Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale) the very valuable high class substantial and neat polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of dining tables for 6 persons, blackwood dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, sideboards, blackwood marble top centre tables, tapestry and leather lined drawing room spring cushioned suits of sofas and chairs, mahoganized artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, rocking chairs, curzon chairs, easels, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size panel glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hatstands, verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, table lamps, English dinner sets, rich glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc. the property of an English gentleman left for home including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

N.B.—The above sale includes a number of marble topped octagon tables and glass and panel screens to suit Hotels and Restaurants.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON VIEW.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH FEBRUARY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE SOLID FIGURE WOOD DINING ROOM SUITE AND OTHER VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND BRESLAUR, RICH INDIAN-WORKED SCREENS, SOLID IRON FRAMED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY MESSRS. SANDON AND STEEDMAN OF LONDON, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 4th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale) the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order solid figure wood and blue wood artistic household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts and Breslaur and others such as very valuable solid figurewood seacomb pattern complete dining room suits by John Roberts, such as solid figure wood automatic dining table and dining chairs to match, figurewood rich mirror sideboard and rich dinner waggons to match, solid season blackwood artistic latest designed Standon pattern rich Genoa velvet lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich tapestry lined lady's low chairs by John Roberts, music cabinets, solid figurewood teapoys by Breslaur, rich Indian and Persian carpets, rich hand-painted vases and ornaments, bead chicks, rich oil paintings and engraving pictures, Japanese wall hangings, rich Indian-worked screens, specially selected and made to order solid figurewood almirahs by John Roberts, cloth and gown presses, solid mirrored dressing chests of drawers, rich dressing and washing tables, real English cane furniture, office tables in 3 pieces by John Roberts, bent wood office and rocking chairs, sweet toned ebonized solid iron framed grand cottage piano by the well-known makers, Messrs. Sandon Steedman of London. Imported by Messrs. H. Hobbs and Co. of Calcutta, very rare phonograph records containing specially selected English, Italian and French songs, mirrored hat stands by John Roberts, specially ordered iron and brass double bedstead by Army and Navy, artistic drawing room cabinets by the School of Arts, Luxurious Dwan Chesterfield soft by John Roberts, English palm stands, partition screens by Wimbridge, rich English glass ware by Treacher, porcelainware, rich platedware, etc. etc. The property of Mrs. A. M. Swain.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st February, 1916.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort.

OLD TIMBER IN PIECES of DIFFRENT SIZES, HOUSE FITTINGS, OLD TANKS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SURABJEE and CO., will sell by public auction, the abovementioned materials, on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. standard time, situated at the Alexandra Dock No. 7 Shed.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SURABJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st February, 1916.

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 631.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST FOR INVESTMENT AS WELL AS FOR BREWERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE AND MOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT FERGUSON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, the British Beer Breweries, Ltd., and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of March, 1914, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T). the following moveable and immoveable properties on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

1st.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, admeasuring 4,214 square yards with the Beer Brewing Factory Engine house and other buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the back and on the south side of another piece of land belonging to Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden, and Pirozshaw Cowasji Bamji, and on the southern side of the Ferguson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 84, 297 and 690, Collector's New Nos. A-11987 and 12311, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey No. 1-2766 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "G" Nos. 2118 (6), (7) and 2220 (2), and Street Nos. 1114 "E" and "F" and 1216 (a), and bounded on the East by the property of Narayen Madhowrao Donge, on the West partly by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust and partly by the property of Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden and Perozshaw Cowasji Bamji, on the North by the property of the said Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden, and Perozshaw Cowasji Bamji, and on the South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

2ndly.—All and singular the engine boiler, machinery implements, tools, fixtures, plants fittings, utensils, articles and things which are now on the hereditaments and premises firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagors in the Valuable Landed Property at Doctor Street, Ful Gully.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Ebrahimbhoy Kadibhoy, at the Auction Sale, held on 1st December, 1915, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ahmedally Sheikh Kaderbhoy, Goolam Hussein Sheikh Kaderbhoy and Ebrahim Sheikh Kaderbhoy, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises all the right, title and interest of the said Mortgagors in the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Doctor Street in Bombay, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2640, New No. 9652, Old Survey No. 1006, New Survey No. 4890, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7022, Street Nos. 137/141. 49/53, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Doctor Sreet, on or towards the North by a Public Road, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, which said premises are now in the occupation of the borrowers and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya. Atorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office, No. 121, on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS, WASTE MERCHANTS AND DYEING AND LAUNDRY COMPANY OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 WOOD WASHERS AND 1 OIL SAVING AND WASTE CLEANING MACHINES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will on Thursday the 3rd day of February 1916 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in the shop at "Hansaw" Buildings in Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay by order of the Office concerned:—

3 American Washer Machines by the Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd.,

1 English Wood Washer Machine by Summer Scale Co.

1 English Oil Saving and Waste-Cleaning Machine by Summer Scale Co.

The above machines are packed in cases and are on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED, PROPERTIES, MODY BAY PORT TRUST ESTATE, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Messrs. Bomanji Edulji Cassinath, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction, at the respective times mentioned below the following immoveable properties:—

Lot No. 1.—At 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 284 4/9 square yards together with the building erected thereon and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Carwar Street on or towards the South partly by land in the occupation of Mirza Ally Mahomed and Aga Mahomedally Hajee Abdul Hassum and partly by land in the occupation of Ruttonji Jamasjee Mistry on or towards the East by land in the occupation of Purbhoodass Ladhabhai and Dhurrumdass Doolubhdass and on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 2720 Street No. 29 Karwar Street and are situate in the Registration sub-District of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Lot No. 2.—At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 253 7/9 square yards together with the building erected thereon and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by Coompta Street, on or towards the South by vacant ground in the occupation of the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay on or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West by vacant ground in the occupation of the said Trustees and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1897 and Street No. 14-16-18 Frere Road and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Lot No. 3.—At 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Land situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 344 4/9 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Goa Street, on or towards the South, East and West by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 2750 (2) Street No. 35A Goa Street and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, Oriental Building Esplanade Road, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 1st February, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY SELECTED AND MADE TO-ORDER ARTISTIC AND LATEST DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF H. M. CUSTOM'S PREVENTIVE OFFICER L. E. ACKROYD, ESQ., AS FOLLOWS:—

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at their auction Room at Green Street Opp. Bank of Bombay, at 2-30 (p.m.), (S.T.), the property of L. E. Ackroyd Esq., Preventive Officer, of Customs the very valuable artistic latest designed substantial made-to-order and specially selected household furniture by the well-known makers consisting of teak and blackwood double door almirahs dressing tables dressing chest of drawers, marble top washing tables with crockery, lady's and gent's writing tables, dinning table, dining chairs, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, crockerystands, meatsafe, matting carpets, bead chicks, very rich tapestry lined drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, marble top centre tables, easychairs, low arm chair, teak and blackwood fancy carved teapoys, teak and blackwood fancy sideboards, large iron safe, iron double and single cots with wire-mattresses and mosquito nets, complete, tree plants, jardineers, wall lamps, hanging lamp, very rich brass stand floor lamp with shade etc., complete, very old Chinaware, fish knives and forks loose and in cases spoons, crockeryware dinner set, tea and coffee sets, soda tumblers, wine glasses decanters, cooking pots, bath tubs, gindies with standas, towel horses, picture frames cash boxes, cruet stands, table ornaments cooking stoves.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY,
Auctioneers,
Bank Street.

Bombay, 1st February, 1916.

Children makes faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

AMUSEMENTS

!! AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER !!
NEVER TO BE DREAMT OF

"A KINGDOM FOR A COIN"

Admirable Charming Wonderful and Thrilling
55,000 FEET—The most Sensational Serial—55,000 FEET.
First Instalment 7,000 Feet Six Parts.
THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME

THE BROKEN COIN	THE BROKEN COIN	THE BROKEN COIN
Author EMERSON HAUGH	Leading Woman GRACE CUNARD	Leading Man FRANCIS FORD

Rs. 1,000 CASH 12 PRIZES Rs. 1,000

SATURDAY & SUNDAY FOUR SHOWS—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
DAILY 3 SHOWS 7 p.m., 8-45 p.m. & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Special Matinee Sunday, 3-30 p.m. Extra Prizes.
USUAL HALF RATES
Season passes entirely suspended.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, Tele: No. 1266.
DON'T MISS THIS

The Leading Man & Director.

Francis Ford

Francis Ford is the most versatile member of the great Moving Picture World to-day.

Not only is he a star of the first magnitude but a writer of the highest type of scenarios, as director and producer, he has made an undying mark in every branch of the game.

His great sensational success in "Lucille Love," the first great serial photoplay ever produced, stamped him as a past-master of the 33rd degree in the production of the highest grade of masterpieces of photoplay art.

Wherever films are shown, Francis Ford is unanimously hailed as the "Uncrowned King of the Screen." Not only is he an actor of marked brilliance and versatility but his productions are far and away beyond those to which the ordinary producer usually confines his efforts.

Movie Fans know him as a brother and look for his productions with an interest born of the knowledge that whatever Francis Ford does is bound to be brilliant.

Not only will he play the leading male part in "The Broken Coin," but he will direct every phase of the production of this great serial.

The Leading Woman

Grace Cunard

To call Grace Cunard "The Most Wonderful Girl on the Screen" is merely to give an extra shade of color to the Lily.

Whether for her beauty, clever acting, splendid costumes, diversity of talent or any of a hundred other qualifications, she stands alone on a pinnacle of her own greatness.

To millions of fans all over the world, the mention of moving pictures brings up the thought of Grace Cunard, so associated is she in their minds with everything that is best in the photoplay world.

Backed up by the wonderful skill and versatile talents of her co-partner and director, Francis Ford, she has attained a position from which nothing can dislodge her.

If she had done nothing beside her wonderful work in the great "Lucille Love" stories, she would have made herself famous by this one great performance alone.

In addition to all this, Miss Cunard is herself a Scenario writer of renown with many of famous photoplays to her credit. She knows the motion picture business from A to Z and is never at a loss for either action or incident.

Miss Cunard plays the leading woman in "The Broken Coin," opposite Francis Ford.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

Maurice E. Bandman brings

THE NEW BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

12 Nights only. 12 Nights only.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st
The Hit of London and Calcutta
The exceedingly Clever Musical Comedy
"THE ONLY GIRL"
Now crowding the Apollo Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd
The play of the moment. The sensation of London.
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"
Now in its second year at the Royalty Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd
The ever popular
'TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT.'
Still running at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th
Cyril Maude's London Triumph
"GRUMPY"
which has taken London & Calcutta by storm.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th
The exceedingly funny Review of Reviews
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"
A fitting successor to "Step This Way."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6th
The screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy
"OH I SAY"
Adapted from the French Farce "Une Nuit des Noces."
A roar from start to finish.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30 p.m.
"THE SPENDER"
OR
"THE FORTUNES OF PETER !"
A fine Pathe Drama of a Spendthrift in 5 acts.
PATHE'S GAZETTE:
EXCELSIOR COMEDIES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Rendezvous of the Cultured.
PHENOMENAL SUCCESS OF THE FIRST TWO NIGHTS OF CHARLES HOWITT
AND
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY'S SEASON.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
The Thrilling Canadian Drama
"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

Norah Marsh, a lady's companion, seeks her fortune with her married brother in Canada. She marries one of the hired men and lives for some time as his drudge. After many incidents on their farm which evoke great interest the pair learn to understand one another.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEB.
The Charming Mystical Comedy
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS".

A young aristocrat of selfish ways dreams that a messenger from Mars has been sent to reform him and is condemned to remain on the Earth until this has been accomplished. The man accompanies the messenger through many vicissitudes until at last he gains quite a fresh outlook on life.

THURSDAY, 3rd FEB.
The Screaming Farce:
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

Jack Barrington spends a month in the hotel at a health resort. All the women are in love with him and the sudden arrival of his wife causes amusing complications. At the finish a patriotic touch is given by the entry of the ALLIES in uniform.

FRIDAY, 4th FEB.
Somerset Maugham's Charming Comedy
"JACK STRAW."

An adventurous Archduke known as Jack Straw is always testing some new kind of life. While a waiter in a big hotel he sees a girl he likes. He discards his disguise and an amusing situation is created when he is introduced to the girl's parents.

SATURDAY, 5th FEB.
Martin Harvey's
Great Classic Drama:
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
The Rat .. ..Charles Howitt.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT Telephone 2020

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
The biggest and best serial yet.

7th EPISODE
THE DOUBLE TRAP.
A desperate and sensational fight on top of a church steeple.

8th EPISODE
THE HIDDEN VOICE.
Marvels of Vocaphone. The clutching hand comes to within an ace of success but—

Pathe's Gazette. Latest. | Strange Varieties of Gold Fish. Instructive Series. | Wiffles in Love and War. Comedy in 2 Parts.

TIME—7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY.
PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.
Another Unique Programme.
At 6-45 only.
(Howitt-Phillips Co. performing at 9-30.)
The strong American Drama.
THE MARBLE HEART.

A remarkable theme. A modern sculptor dreams he is living in Ancient Greece. The strange things which befall him are intended to guide him in his present life, but he falls in love and disregards the warning. The scenes in Athens are wonderfully depicted. KING BAGGOTT is in the leading part.

LIZZIE BREAKS INTO THE HAREM.

How the household drudge jumps out of the frying-pan into the fire but rescued by her peas at the last moment.

THE RIDDLE OF THE SILK STOCKINGS.

How dummy-legs shocked the modesty of simple country folk. King Baggott in an entirely different role, supported by Jane Gail.

Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29.		
Benlarig	Hastie	Port Said.
Jan. 31		
Chakla	Allen	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31.		
Salsette	Armitage	Aden
Berbera	Steadman	London

The following steamer entered the dock for loading:—

Steamer	Barrowmore	for	Hull
,,	Benlarig	for	Hull
,,	Salma	for	Calcutta

The following vessel received port clearance yesterday

Steamer	Winamac	for	Abadan

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 29th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 29th instant.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons Captain L. S. Allen, arrived here on Monday from Karachi, which port she left on the 29th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Berbera:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Berbera, 2,791 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman, sailed yesterday for Aden, Port Said Suez, London and Middlesbro', with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Benlarig:—The steamer Benlarig, 2,510 tons, Captain W. Hastie, arrived here on Saturday evening from Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. Winamac:—The steamer Winamac 3,605 tons, Captain N. MacDonald will sail to-day for Abadan with a general cargo.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th instant and is due here in the afternoon of the 3rd February.

Monday, 31st Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Hartlepool	Ward	Ralli Bros.
G. Haru Maru	Ede	N. Y. Kaisha
K. Winamac	Macdonald	S. Wallace & Co
M. Nairung		T. M. & Co
N. Craigendoran	Gallithi	J. F. & Co
P. Ferzlay	Potts	L. Dreyfus & Co
Q. Jane Radcliffe	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Courland	B. S. N. Co
Satranji	B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barton	Hom	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Pln	Moe	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Benlarig	Hastie	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Atagosan Maru	Harle	N. Y. Kaisha
6 Porto-di-Savona	Edvardo	Italian M. Steamer
7 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
8 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
9 Vigo	Steele	J. F. & Co
10 & 11 Howorth	Ferguson	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Yeboshi Maru	Kishumoto	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S.N. Co
6 Banca	Phillips	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Pensilva	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barrowmore	Doran	
City of Athens	Kwant	
Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
Flor-de-Dia	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Hellas	Berg	
Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Mexican Prince	Macdonald	
Oolbaria	Armour	
Salma	Raunusen	

EXPORTS,

Jan. 31.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 33 bales goat skins R. M. Kooka, 19 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 28 bales cowhides V. Esmail & Co., 3 bales sheep skins V. Esmail & Co, 25 bales sheep skins A. Abdoola & Co., 24 bales cowhides A. Abdoola & Co. 25 bales cowhides W. A. Graham & Co., 20 bales sheep skins W. A. Graham & Co., 38 bales sheep skins H. E. Goolmahomed, 15 bales sheep skins H. A. Omer & Sons 35 bales cowhides A. Cassum, 20 bales tanned leather A. Peerbhoy & Sons, 24 cases tanned leather A. Peerbhoy & Sons, 23 cwt. cardamoms N. Kassam, 50 cwt. cashewnuts N. Kassam, 65 cwt. cuttle fish A. Cassum, 30 cwt. fishmaws J. M. Rahimtoola, 250 cwt. gum olibanum G. B. Hirji 180 cwt. dry ginger E. Moledina, 358 cwt. sandalwood chips S. Nowroji & Co., 24 cases indigo Allen Bros & Co., 4,250 lbs. cardamoms G. Suchidina, 625 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co., 260 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia & Co., 55 bales woollen cuttings A. Meyer, 10 bales cotton cuttings A. Meyer.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ferniley (s) 12,000 cwt. groundnuts Louis Dreyfus & Co., 12,000 cwt. gingily seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Haworth (s) 3,482 cwt. cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Barton (s) 2,000 cwtw. cotton seed Volkart Bros, 300 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton & Co.

Vigo (s) 2,080 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji, 4,000 cwt. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 2,000 castor seed Volkart Bros, 10,919 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros 6,700 linseed Ralli Bros, 6,831 cwt. jowaree Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwt. cotton seed R. Purshotam, 1,961 cwt. castor seed R. Purshotam.

Benlarig (s) 16,003 cwt. cotton seed M. B. Kaisha.

Pensilva (s) 35,000 cwtw. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 8,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 16,000 cotton seed Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL OR PORT IN U. K.

Pensilva (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Porto di Savona, (s) 1,000 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano & Co., 100 cwt. gum olibanum G. Suchidina & Co., 300 bales cottonfly K. Devchand & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto di Savona (s) 1,500 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano & Co., 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 300 bales cotton F. Spinner & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Haru Maru (s) 1,410 bales cottom M. B. Kaisha 300 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,350 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Atagosan Maru (s) 1,050 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Atagosan Maru (s) 310 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Mexican Prince from Rangoon Agents W. A. Graham & Co.—2,975 drums benzine, 22,736 drums petrol, 442,054 Im. gals. kerosine oil.

S. S. Hellas from Bangkok Agents F. F. Campbell & Co.—126 pieces cane furniture, 4,478 bundles 62,016 pieces teak-wood. 1,213 pieces wood-timber, other than teak.

S. S. Oolobarea from Rangoon Agents M. M. & Co.—4,827 cases candles, 25 casks cowhides, 2 cases cigars, 1 case harmonium, 2 cases piecegoods, 4 cases glass bangles 1 bale raw silk, 28,136 bundles 6,438 nos. 89,116 pieces teak-wood.

S. S. Porto De Savona from Genoa Agents Maritima Italiana.—4 bales cotton yarn, 343 cases 15 bales cotton goods, 24 packages waste silk yarn, 6 cases watches, 30 cases glue, 2 cases caneworks, 25 cases mineral water, 16 bales paper 22 cases medicine, 30 cases shoes, 10 cases peas, 96 cases wine, 20 bags nuts, 2 packages dryfigs, 3 cases candied fruits, 4 packages raisins, 75 cases condensed milk 1,017 baskets potatoes, 108 packages 3 cases vermicelli, 289 bags cummin seed, 4,296 pieces marble tiles 1 block 115 slabs marble, 20 cases marble works, 170 cases tale powder, 2 cases copper forks, 5 cases cochneal, 3,588 bags almonds, 2 lots asphalte 280 cases vermouth, 1,400 crates 417 barrels flooring tiles, 336 cases brandy 36 cases 100 barrels ed. vict 50 cases currants, 1 case cigarettes, 115 bags gum arabic, 1 bag gum gogal, 32 bags gum myrrh, 295 packages 3 bags 1 gotta gum olibanum, 18 bags 622 packages gum incence, 17 bundles skins, 1 package tarpaulin, 51 bundles cowhides, 1 bundle 1 package copper, 2 bundles 2 packages zinc, 3 packages 4 bundles brass, 26 bales leaf tobacco, 1 bag nackla shells, 1 package bhaitran.

S. S. City of Athens from New York Agents W. A. Graham & Co.—1 case milk of magnesia, 15 kegs 357 cases 213 barrels grease, 1 case 2 crates 58 drums 3,719 barrels lubricating oil, 8 cases graphite, 1,700 bales domestics, 5 cases grapenuts, 25 cases oats 2 cases bottles, 11 cases leather belting, 2 cases rubber sheeting, 1 case confectionary, 10 cases perfumed spirit 10 cases pet. jelly, 25 cases oilcloth, 1,181 cases 331 kegs nails, 97 cases 402 boxes clocks, 17 boxes tyres, 183 cases paper, 463 cases medicine 75 barrels 221 bundles lantern globes, 7 cases dental cream, 16 cases dental powder, 61 drums calcum chloride, 38 crates oil stoves, 39 cases vaseline 25 cases milkfood, 40 cases canned apples, 8 cases listerine 1,000 cases colza oil, 1,000 cases paraffin wax 6 cases motor cycle, 4 cases cotton goods, 65 cases soap, 69 cases varnish, 20 cases alminium, 14 cases alminium, 120 barrels 1 crate tiles, 160 bags starch 4 drum colour, 34 boxes 139 cases motor car and parts thereof and accessories.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.
Friday, 4th February 1916
GRAND
MOONLIGHT DOMINO DANCE
from 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

All Dancers must wear Domino Masks which can be had from SOUNDY & Co., at twelve annas and Re. 1-4 each.

Rs. 2 Gentleman and 1 Lady.
Extra Lady Re. 1 each.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916
SECOND
GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
39/2, Harrison Road Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales 6,000
Total Imports 13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	7.58
Jan.-Feb.	7.58
Feb.-Mar.	7.55
Mar.-Apl.	7.52
Apl.-May.	7.49
May-June.	7.46
June-July.	7.42
July-Aug.	7.39
Aug.-Sept.	7.29
Sept.-Oct.	7.17
Oct.-Nov.	7.10
Nov.-Dec.	7.06
Dec.-Jan.	7.02
Jan.-Feb.	6.97

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 29th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)
Jan.-Feb. Sellers. 83/3
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 1,283,000

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F.
Calcutta. Feb.-Mar. 19/9
July-Sept. Nominal 18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and
Karachi. Feb.-Mar. 19/10½
July-Sept. Nominal 18/4⅜
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
Feb.-Mar. 22
July-Sept. Nominal 20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and
Karachi. Feb.-Mar. 22/1½
July-Sept. Nominal 20/4½
Tone —Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 31.

The market to-day opened quiet at Rs. 275 but later steadied and advanced to Rs. 279½ owing to dealers, who had sold previously taking profits:—

Ready cotton is in poor demand:—

We quote:—
G. Broach April 279½.
F. G. Bengal March 212.
F. K./Akola March 249/50.
F. K./Akola May 252/3.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 31st January, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	234	222	214	..Ready.
	..	221	212	.. 1/25 March.
	..	..	216	.. 1/25 Jan. 17.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	214	206	..Ready.
	..	214	..	.. 1/25 March.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	229	217	..Ready.
	..	230	218	.. 1/25 March.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	245	..Ready.
Barsee	..	..	268	..Ready.
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	248	240	..Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Akola-Kghm.	..	250	242	..Ready.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	248	240	.. 1/25 March.
	..	250	242	.. 1/25 May.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	252	244	..Ready.
	..	250	..	.. 1/25 March.
Dhamangaum	..	256	248	..Ready.
Poolgaum(M.G.	..	253	..	.. 1/25 March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	260	252	..Ready.
	..	257	..	.. 1/25 March
Nagpore	..	266	258	..Ready.
Kampt (M.G.)	..	261	..	.. 1/25 March
WardhaH'ghat (M.G.)	..	266	258	..Ready.
	..	261	..	.. 1/25 March
Broach (M.G.)	..	288	..	Feb./March.
	..	286	..	278/9 1/25 April
Mathia(M.G.)	..	224	213	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bija pur (M.G.)	..	..	..	270 Ready
	..	..	..	268 April/May
Sawdg. Dharwar	..	..	..	283 Ready
	..	..	..	290 April/May
Westerns(M.G.)	..	..	..	269 Ready
	..	..	..	270 April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	261 Ready
	..	..	..	244 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	285 Ready
	..	..	..	292 April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 29th January 1916:—

Cotton	20,070 Bales
Wheat	8,354 cwts.
Linseed	1,554 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	387 ,,
Ginjellyseed	2,390 ,,
Poppyseed	48 ,,
Groundnuts	6,312 ,,
Castorseed	2,979 ,,
Rice	1,647 ,,
Myrabollams	2,095 ,,
Cottonseed	10,881 ,,
Mowraseed	24 ,,
Gram	1,631 ,,
Joowar	854 ,,
Barley	3,389 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 29th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45	0	0	6	10	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45	0	0	6	9	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangli	44	8	0	6	9	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6	6	0	6	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	5	0	6	11	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	5	0	7	11	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	12	0	8	2	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7	9	0	7	15	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	42	0	0	..	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41	0	0	..	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40	0	0	..	..	..
Teelseed, Black ...	35	0	0	..	..	..
Popyseed, White ..	7	9	0	8	0	0
Groundnuts ...	36	8	0	..	..	..
Mowraseed ...	3	8	0	3	14	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6	9	6
Linseed May	8	11	0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.

Feb.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 7-16d.

Feb.

Do. 6 m-s. ready ..... 1s. 4 11-16d.
France 3 m-s. do 193⅜
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 141½
Do. Shanghai 193
60 d-s. Yokohama 153

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-10-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-10-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-5-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 31.

The Cotton Mill Share Market ruled steady to-day. A good deal of activity was noticed in the Madhavji Mill shares but the fluctuations were not very wide.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept very firm.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 475.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 428⅜.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,295, declined to Rs. 1,282½ but closed at Rs. 1,292½ (buyers).

Standards stood stationary at Rs. 1,030.

Centrals were firm at Rs. 1,987½. Swadeshi at Rs. 1,487½. Kohinoors at Rs. 662½. Currimbhai at Rs. 223⅜ and Crescent at Rs. 105.

Indore-Malwas stood steady and in demand at Rs. 237½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares declined to Rs. 216¼.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares dropped to Rs. 871½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 108¼.

Deferred stood unchanged at Rs. 282.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,500 and Central Bank of India shares at Rs. 20.

Central Provinces Railway shares stood easy at Rs. 114½.

A good lot of shivrajpoors was placed at Rs. 18.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81⅜.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 95.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 30th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.976 Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.4 ,,
Dew point	70.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.776 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum Temperature of Air	83.8
Minimum do. do	71.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE.NE.NW
Movement of Wind do do.	185 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	ft. in.	Depth. on 8ft.	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	ft. in.	Depth. on 8ft.
	Jan.					Jan.				
Mon.	31	m	7	33	24 11	31	m	2	23	21 7
			9	31a	27 6			2	15a	16 4
	Feb.									
Tues.	1	m	8	59	25 7	1	m	3	32	20 5
			10	20a	28 9			3	16a	15 2
Wed.	2	m	10	3	26 6	2	m	4	23	19 2
			11	3a	29 9			4	9a	14 11
Thur.	3	m	10	56	27 6	3	m	5	7	17 11
			11	43a	30 4			4	56a	14 7
Fri.	4	m	11	44	28 2	4	m	5	48	16 10
								5	40a	16 1
Sat.	5	m	0	21	30 6	5	m	6	28	16 1
			0	29a	28 6			6	22a	15 1
Sun.	6	m	0	57	30 3	6	m	7	7	15 9
			1	12a	28 4			7	2a	16 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 31 (Monday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 31m.
Feb. 1 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 31m.
,, 2 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 32m.
,, 3 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 32m.
,, 4 (Friday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 33m
,, 5 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 34m.
,, 6 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 12m.	,, 6h. 34m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January	28d.	6h. 5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	,, February	3d.	9h. 35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	,, ,,	11d.	3h. 50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	19d.	7h. 58-6m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 31st January 1916 was 30.181 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

Ambition and health go hand in hand, Health fails, ambition wanes, Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	200
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July.	7%	65½
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,500
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,515 X.D.
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	6%	61½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,300
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	40%	20
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 25	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (OldIssue) Rs. 30	100	June	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk- { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil.	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd£4	£10	March	5%	62
Mercantile Bank .. £ 12½ A	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56½
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	870
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	..	128½
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	20	695
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	465
Century	100	May-Nov.	3	218
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,085
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	465
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	440
Colaba Land& Mill ..	700	..	30	1,360
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent	100	April.	4	103½
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	223½
David	250	do.	20	475
Edward Sassoon ..	1,000	May-Nov.	Nil.	195
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	420
Empress	500	..	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	430
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,180
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	242½
Gold Mohur	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	30	475
Howard&Bullough ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,390
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	142½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg., ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	237½
Jaum Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	10	660
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,290
MadhowjiDharamsi	500	April	45	1,295
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,525
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,000	..	45	2,200
Nawab of Cambay. .	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	Nil.	185
New Cityof Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,015
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	155
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	Nil.	400
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	332½
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	1,030
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	95
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	215
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,485
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O / P	500	..	Nil.	345
	500	..	7%	610
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept.	Rs.15%	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock AhdownCo..	100	Oct.-May	5	440
All-IndiaU. Co.Rs20	100	August.	Nil.	2
Bamankua	5	..	Nil.	¾
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	33
Badham Pile	70	June ..	7	83
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	Nil.	..	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	..	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	877½
B. ElectricSup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	165
and T.Co.Ltd. { O	£10	July.	6%	21½
Bombay Ice. Mfg., .	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct. .	25	755
Bo.Land& Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	220
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct. .	6%	240
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	1	28
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan. .	25	450
Delhi Flour.. ..	200	Sept.	5	65
EmpireofLifeRs 50	500	..	42%	450
The Eastern { O	51	Nil.	Nil.	⅛sh. O.
ChemicalCo. { D2sh.	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	⅛prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250	250	..	Nil.	165
Katni Cement { O	100	..	Nil.	97
D	40	..	Nil.	39
P	100	..	Nil.	115
Ind. Mercantile In, Co., Ltd. Rs. ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Co. { Old 10 New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July .	7%	105
P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
John Roberts & Co.	250	March.	7%	155
Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50	100	Oct.-July .	15	200
Kemp & Co.,Rs. 175	100	July	6%	50
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	do.	8.12	152
Marcks & Co. ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Mackenzie'sSawMills	100	July	5	70
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	Rs. 15	170 X.D.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50	100	..	7%	65
Phillips & Co. ..	200	May	30%	470
Port Canning Co ..	40	July	Rs. 4	34
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	1,000	Sept.	40	755
Sirdar Carbonc Gas Co.	10	..	Nil.	18
Sounday & Co. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Siddeley IceMfg.Co	100	..	Nil.	12½
Tata Iron Steel { O	100	..	6	100
Co. { P	75	Jan.	6%	108½
Tata Hydro Elec. O	30	&	6%	282
,, ,, P	150	June	6%	156
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. ..	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,105
Thacker & Co. ..	1,000	Jan.	4%	L110
Telephone Co. ..	..	..	Rs. 4	..
Treacher & Co. ..	..	July	Nil.	500 X.D.

E—Buyer .. Nom-Nominal prices. CD—Cum divide XD—Ex. dividend.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	Rs. 750	May.	Rs. 250	4,500	nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45		97
Brasl'sCawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.		75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15		125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8		97½
Fort	475	Nov.	20		220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8		75
Harvey andSabapaul	500	July	40		670
Hindustan P.& M...	250	..	..		125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.		25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct. ..	10		126½
Jumna Ging & P.Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%		700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.		300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½		106
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.		125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.		20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15		220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40		790
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50		315
New Berar	500	Oct.	40		490
New Prince ofWales	500	do.	40		655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.		250
Surat City	200	Oct. ..	18		235
Volkart U.P.Co.,Ld.	500	Sept.	20		495
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..		100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	124
Amritsar Patti Ry..	100	do.	7%	153
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	6%	655
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	114½
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	108 X.D.
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June	4%	99
Hosiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	114
*Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	do.	4%	86
*Pachora Jamur Rly Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	4%	41
*Sara Sirajganj Ry Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	4%	95
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	105½
*Sind Light Rly. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	159
*Tapti Valley Rly. ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	565
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	109

Don't worry about your constipation Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

The disturbance from the west is now over Baluchistan, where nearly general rainfall has occurred, the chief amounts being Quetta two inches; Panjagur one and half; Dalbandin one; Harnai three quarters; Chaman, Kalat and Pasni a half. Temperature remains very high over north-west India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Baluchistan and some showers in Kashmir, Punjab and the surrounding hills.

SIMLA. Jan. 31.

Precipitation has been nearly general in Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, north-east Baluchistan, east and north Punjab and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Murree one inch; Sonarmarg three; Madras three-quarters; Parachinar one and Peshawar a half.

The disturbance is now chiefly affecting Kashmir and the adjoining hills. Temperature is more than 10 degrees above the normal in Rajputana, but has fallen along the North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease of precipitation, except along western Himalayas.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st January, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are in moderate to considerable excess in the north and the east Punjab. Night temperature is in slight excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in moderate to considerable excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are in considerable excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is in moderate excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Night temperature continues in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression has advanced into Sind and the western half of the Punjab but has decreased considerably in intensity. The only fall of importance in the reporting area in north-west India to-day has been 0.13in. at Rawalpindi. Seas are rough at Karachi and the velocity of wind at 8 hours this morning is 18 miles per hour at that station.

A few showers are likely in the Punjab and possible in Rajputana and Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 31st of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total for Novem'ber to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th) ..	56.7	45.4	51	3.50	..	—0.40
Jask ..	68.6	59.2	76	1.70	2.59	0.22
Do. (28th) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	68.8	48.7	95	0.13	0.13	—0.59
Rawalpindi ..	70.6	52.1	80	0.13	0.23	—3.50
Lahore ..	71.2	53.4	80	..	0.17	—1.34
Hissar ..	67.0	54.2	90	0.08	0.10	..
Ambala ..	79.7	56.1	93	0.08	0.36	—0.15
Delhi ..	63.5	59.5	60	..	0.02	—1.63
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	86.7	58.9	48	..	0	—0.94
Mainpuri ..	81.1	53.4	66	..	0.01	—1.26
Jhansi ..	90.6	59.6	46	..	0.24	—0.82
Cawnpore ..	84.8	53.3	71	..	0.02	—1.10
Allahabad ..	84.3	52.5	78	..	0.14	—1.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	73.1	53.2	78	..	0	—0.50
Karachi ..	77.9	65.9	56	0.05	0.18	—0.62
Ajmer ..	83.0	55.6	45	..	0.05	—0.78
Jaipore ..	86.5	61.5	47	..	0.11	—0.75
Kotah ..	93.0	63.8	53	..	0	—0.54
Mount Abu ..	73.0	56.9	84	..	0	—0.67
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj ..	85.0	65.3	80	..	0	—0.22
Dwarka ..	81.3	71.8	85	..	0.19	0.08
Veraval ..	81.4	70.0	81	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot ..	91.4	61.8	80	..	0	—0.32
Bhavnagar Para ..	92.0	66.8	77	..	0	—0.32
Surat ..	90.3	65.6	82	..	0	—0.24
Ahmedabad ..	90.5	66.8	72	..	0	—0.21
Deesa ..	90.8	63.4	82	..	0	—0.31
Neemuch ..	89.3	62.2	69	..	0.06	—0.49
Indore ..	88.7	58.1	57	..	0.66	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	84.9	62.7	66	..	0.15	—1.84
Saugor ..	87.3	64.8	27	..	0.09	—1.44
Hoshangabad ..	88.5	54.8	74	..	0.12	—1.09
Khandwa ..	94.0	63.1	52	..	0.63	—0.31
Akola ..	93.2	58.3	49	..	1.72	0.27
Amroati ..	90.8	63.4	44	..	0.45	—0.08
Nagpur ..	90.3	58.3	52	..	0.16	—1.42
Chanda ..	91.3	57.2	46	..	0.62	—0.66
Raipur ..	85.7	58.6	60	..	0.33	—0.56
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.8	72.3	88

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Theatre, Opening of Bandmann Opera Season, "The Only Girl," at 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 4.

P. and O. Steamer Mongolia with English Mails due at 10 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., "The Spender," 9-30, The Bandman Opera Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

Bai Vazirabai, wife of Yusufally Kikabhai died at 10-30 p.m. on 29th January 1916 at Cambay, aged 27.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Feb. 1.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 5th:—
Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corporal W. T. Nash.
Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts from 7-15 a.m.
Parades.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade to-day Tuesday 1st instant at Santa Cruz. Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts. Regimental saddles, rifles and sword.
"A" and "B" Troops parade on Wednesday the 2nd instant is cancelled on account of Embarkation duty as per circular.

A. E. BAIRD, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb 1.

15 Range.—The range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday, February 1st, "F" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus 6-15 a.m.
Wednesday, February 2nd "B" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus 6-15 a.m.
Thursday, February 3rd, "F" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus 6-15 a.m.
The range will be closed after the 3rd proximo until further orders but Officers Commanding Coys. having any men left to complete musketry, should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.
16. Billets.—"A" "E" "J" Coys. will proceed to billets under Company arrangements on Friday, February 4th. No men must travel without tickets, which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys. who should submit a return to Headquarters by 6 p.m. Tuesday, February 1st, stating probable numbers of Officers and men in their Companies who will attend.
17. Cadet Coys.—The Officer Commanding will inspect cadet companies on Tuesday, February 8th. at times and places notified to Officers Commanding Cadet Coys.

MONDAYS.

1. Parades for the period ending 8th instant.
"F" Coy. parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.

TUESDAYS.

"A" Coy. parade in Mufti at 6 p.m. at the Liquor Shed. Close order drill.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from Sections 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.
"B" Coy. at 7 a.m., Coy. drill at Headquarters
"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order helmets, rifles, etc.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana, Palli Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evening.
"C" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6 p.m. sharp. All members are expected to attend.
"J" Coy. parade Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
Signallers of all Companies will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer at 7-15 a.m. until further orders. Proficiency Candidates will parade at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti with rifles and side arms.
"E" (Cyclist.) Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. once a week until further orders.

THURSDAYS.

"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles, etc.
"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Head quarters at 7 a.m.
"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings must attend
"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"J" Coy.—Coy. parade Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.
Proficiency Candidates will parade at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti.

FRIDAYS.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.
"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy. drill at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
"A" Coy. No parade.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from Sections Nos 1, 2, and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

SATURDAYS.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.
15. Inspection.—The Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will take place on Saturday afternoon March 25th.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Capt. Newman Taylor, Commanding.

Jan. 31.

No. 39—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 30th January, 1916:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.
No. 40—Parades.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—
Wednesday, 2nd proximo, at 7 a.m. 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.
Saturday, 5th proximo, at 7 a.m. 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 5 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 44—Parades.
Wednesday, 2nd proximo, at 8 a.m., Factory Section.
Friday, 4th proximo, at 4-45 p.m., Battery Drill.
Sunday, 6th proximo, at 8 a.m., Arsenal Section.

No. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 45—Parades.
Sunday, 6th proximo, at 9-15 a.m., Rifle Drill.
Sunday, 6th proximo, at 10 a.m., Section Gun Drill.
Sunday, 6th proximo, at 11 a.m., Lecture.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 46—Parades.
The E. E. Company will parade on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo, at Apollo Bunder, at 6-15 p.m., for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieutenant,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

The following surplus stores are for sale and may be purchased from the Quarter Master by the members of the Corps:—
Boots brown per pair ..... Rs. 7-12-0.
Boots black per pair ..... Rs. 6-6-0.
There will be a meeting of the Committee of the Rifle Association in the Office of Messrs. Dunkerley and Co., Bank Street, at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Princess V. M. Gymkhana, this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—
March—A Bunch of Roses ..... Chapi
Overture—La Lyre D'Or ..... Hermann
Valse—The Druid's Prayer ..... Dawson
Selection—The Dollar Princess ..... Fall
Barcarolle from—Les Contes D'Hoffmann ... . Offenbach
Selection—Harry Lauders Songs ... Williams
Two Step—I'll Dance Till The Sun Breaks Through ..... Joyce

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of private telegrams for Basra and Mesopotamia has been stopped until further notice.

ENGLISH MAIL'S LATE DEPARTURE

The P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Salsette, left Bombay harbour, at 1 p.m. on Monday instead of on Sunday afternoon. Her late departure was due to the Karachi Mail steamer Chakla having arrived here late. The Chakla, was delayed at Karachi by the steamer Dwarka as she had to receive the mails from her.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 14th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday next.
The R. M. S. Malta which left London on the 14th instant and has on board the mails of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said on Sunday, the 30th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and three deaths from plague and five attacks and four deaths from smallpox occurred in Bombay on Sunday. Parel and Chukla each reported one attack and one death from plague and Worli two attacks and one death. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 80, as compared with 72 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 92 of 1914. Out of 3,007 rats caught on Sunday 56 were found to be plague stricken.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held not on 1st January (to-day) but on Tuesday 15th February at the Improvement Trust Hall, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a discussion will be held on Mr. Talmaki's paper on the "Saraswati Co-operative Housing Society, its History and Working System." The paper will be read on Saturday the 5th February at the Prathna Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) where members of the Association are requested to be present.

DRUNKEN PAINTER'S FALL.

Baptista Collaco aged 42, employed as a painter in the B. I. S. N. Company, returned to his room in a club on the second floor of a house in 1st Marine Street, about 9 p.m. on Sunday, when he was under the influence of liquor. He went to sleep near a window at 10 p.m. Shortly after midnight people in his room were awakened by a noise and on looking round they missed him from his bed. He was found lying in the gutter below and was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

VICTIMS OF S. S. PERSIA.

The Goan Union dedicated on Sunday last a solemn Memorial Service for the repose of the souls of the victims of the ill-fated s. s. Persia at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, which was presided over by the Very Reverend H. Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, who at the end delivered a brief but impressive funeral oration. The service was well attended. Outside the Church Drs. A. G. Viegas, W. F. Pais, and Mr. A. S. D'Souza addressed the congregation in touching terms. A Requiem High Mass for the same purpose was offered on Monday morning at 8 a.m.

HIGH COURT PLEADER'S EXAMINATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The news that non-graduates are prevented from appearing for High Court Pleader's Examination from the year 1917, strikes a severe blow at the hearts of poor students who cannot avail themselves of higher education offered in colleges for want of money. His Excellency Lord Hardinge, widely known for his sympathy towards Indians, will, I hope, allow them to appear for the same and leave the Indian students under a great obligation. I hope that all High Court Pleaders will do their utmost in getting the examination as continued as before.—Yours, etc.

PANDHARPURKAR.
Pandharpur, 28th January, 1916.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

To-night the Bandmann Co., will open their short season in Bombay with one of their greatest successes, "The Only Girl". In their criticism of this comedy with a musical plot, the Calcutta papers were unanimous in saying that this was the cleverest written piece ever produced in that city and marked a tremendous advance in Musical Comedy. The plot is not only ingenious and original but is full of strong situations and points an amusing moral which we will not give away here, this being left for the audience themselves to judge. The music, though not occupying a large share of the production, is woven by the authors as an essential bearing on their theme inasmuch it is the story of the struggle for fame of a young composer of Opera who cannot find the all necessary air to finish off what is likely to be a most successful work. It so happens that he stumbles accidently against the very tune that will suit him in a remarkable manner. For the flat above his modest and Bohemian dwelling, there floats the very tune he is seeking, He must procure it at all costs and sends for the composer, who comes down and he is astonished to find that it is a woman. And a very charming one but being something of a woman hater, this rather upsets him being a confirmed disbeliever in feminine capabilities. He therefore makes a compact with her on thorough business terms in which no feeling of friendship or emotion should enter and they set to work on the Opera on a coldly financial basis. In the meantime his batchelor friends after swearing eternal single-blessedness, gradually break their vows by marrying whom they each consider "The only girl," A subsequent dinner party in which three of his friends are present with their wives, brings out many little disagreeable feminine qualities, which only go to confirm his intention for ever remaining single.
The finale is both beautiful and emotional. The whole play is briming over with delightful touches of comedy, a little cynical in places but of refreshing originality.
To-morrow night the famous spy comedy drama "The Man who stayed at Home," will be played for the first time in Bombay. This piece which did more than anything in England to bring to the public mind the danger of the "enemy in our midst" is still drawing full houses to the Royalty Theatre, London, and is one of Dennis Eadie's best parts. Despite strong counter attractions, chiefly the Italian Grand Opera Co., who are making a furore in Calcutta, the Bandmann Co. played a record season of twelve weeks there

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

"THE BROKEN COIN."

It redounds greatly to the credit and enterprise of the Proprietors of the Olympia Cinema Theatre that their "exclusive" serial cinema stories are all of a character that grip the interest of the spectators from beginning to end. The latest serial which has just commenced to be shown is the huge and extraordinarily "active" film entitled "The Broken Coin" produced by the Transatlantic Company. The story has been written in scenario form by Grace Cunard who takes the leading part throughout the series. This same Grace Cunard was the favourite in "Lucille Love" and therefore known to every one who enjoys pictures. Three of the most daring performers in the entire cinema world—Greece Cunard, Ford, and Eddie Polo,—perform feats of wonder, and marvel is that they live through it.
This picture is in twenty-two Episodes, forty-four parts, and is the work of the same same Company which produced "Lucille Love" "The Master Key" "The Trey O'Hearts" and "The Black Box," all of which have been shown by the Olympia and have drawn crowded houses every time. This week the first three episodes of this great serial are being shown.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION CEREMONY.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 31.

Arrangements for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Hindu University by his Excellency the Viceroy, are rapidly nearing completion.
The amphitheatre at Nagawa, opposite Ramnagar which commands a wide view of the river and the surrounding country is completed. It is estimated that the amphitheatre will accommodate about 6,000 people and is divided into several blocks. On the left and right of the central dais for the Viceroy, special seats have been reserved for Indian Chiefs who are coming in large numbers to attend the ceremony. The principal among them are the Maharajas of Kashmir, Bikanir, Alwar, Kishengarh, Kota Datia, Nabha, Jodhpur, Chattarpur and Dungarpur. Among other distinguished visitors will be Lord Carmichael, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa. Sir James Meston arrived here on Sunday and is personally looking into all arrangements.
The local Government is giving prompt assistance to the committee and Mr. G. W. Lambert, Collector of Benares, has been placed on special duty in connection with the foundation ceremony.

An Islampur correspondent wires that the Walva Taluka Sabha was held there on Sunday at Dr. Vaidya's Wada. Mr. Sapre presided. After resolutions on loyalty had been passed, a Standing Committee for Satara Zilha Sabha was formed.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE PRODIGAL SON."

It is a pity Hall Caine cannot be confined to the Cinema. It has been said that he has a fine instinct for melodrama. But that is not saying enough. It is more than an instinct. It is an unhealthy craving indulged, in everything he writes, to the extreme of nauseous satiety. On the Cinema it would be tolerable. On the stage in spoken dialogue it is in the nature of a public nuisance. "The Prodigal Son" would have made a nice little two-act drama, not on account of any originality of plot or treatment. But because a story that has been told over and over again, can always be told once more, with pleasure and profit, if the people are new to us and the local colour fresh and attractive. All that, we have in the first two acts of "The Prodigal Son," and with the death of the heroine there should have been an end of it. Then we could go home impressed with the feeling that we had seen a nice little domestic drama. But Hall Caine drags the thing out for another two acts, indulging his naughty obsession for tawdry scenes in gambling saloons where only the impossible happens, domestic dialogues grossly interlarded with appropriate biblical quotations, and visions through transparencies. The third act is amusing. The fourth becomes a bore, and one longs for the ending of a long-drawn out absurdity.
The Howitt-Phillips make this tawdry play as tolerable as one can expect. The acting throughout was excellent, more especially so, in the first two acts before the thing begins to be highly ridiculous. But one would have preferred that all this good art had not been wasted on bad art.
To-night "The Land of Promise."

A REAL STAGE ROMANCE.

Miss Genevieve Ward, who was enthusiastically welcomed on her return to the stage from her retirement at the St. James's Theatre in mail week, has had a most romantic career, writes the "Daily News." The daughter of an American colonel, she was trained for the operatic stage and became engaged to be married to a Russian nobleman, Count Constantine de Guerbel, when only 17. The latter, however, broke off the engagement when he met a wealthier lady, but she counted without Miss Ward's determination. She appealed to the Tsar himself with such effect that her fiance was compelled to marry her. But she left him at the church door immediately after the ceremony. As Madame Ginevra Guerrabella she commenced her operatic career with great success, but in 1862 she was attacked with diphtheria and lost her voice. She taught singing for a while in New York, and then took to the stage, making her debut at Manchester 42 years ago with instantaneous success. Miss Ward is now in her seventy-eigth year.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

VISIT TO DEPRESSED CLASSES SCHOOL.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore paid a visit to the Central School of the Depressed Classes Mission at Parel yesterday afternoon. The school building was tastefully decorated for the occasion and on arrival his Highness was received by Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, president of the Mission, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Shinde, the Secretary, and a number of friends and staff of the school. His Highness was taken round the classes, including the carpentary classes and, boarders' quarters. His Highness evinced much interest in the working of the school and enquired whether the higher caste boys or their parents had any objection to their freely mixing with other boys, and being assured that there was no such objection his Highness expressed himself pleased.
Before departure Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar garlanded his Highness and in so doing said that the support which his Highness had given to the cause of the depressed classes which is the most vital question of present day India, both in his Highness' own territory and elsewhere, was a great help to the whole movement.
His Highness replied in appropriate terms and departed amidst ringing cheers.

WADARI GANG CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 31.

After 28 hearings lasting from the 4th December, the jury on Saturday afternoon gave their verdict in what is known as the Wadari gang case. In this case twelve persons of Ramoshi, Koli and Wadari classes of Purandhar taluka in Poona District, were charged before Mr. Balakram, Additional Sessions Judge, with being associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities.
The police put forward the sensational story that the accused were part and parcel of a political conspiracy got up in Bombay by two brothers named Anant and Nana Jeweker, who proposed to establish Swaraj by collecting money and arms by committing dacoities. This view of the case was entirely rejected by the jury.
Two of the accused, namely Abba Babajee and Babajee Tatya, had previously been acquitted. Of the remaining ten the jury found seven not guilty and they were to-day discharged by the judge. Three others who had pleaded guilty were convicted under section 401, Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and to notify their residence for five years.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There was only one game yesterday, which opened the second round of the Veterans' Doubles. A good number of spectators followed it, and so well were the players matched that three sets were required to arrive at a decision.
Though they received points, Harrington and Hickman were not quite good enough for Symons and Rushton. It was a hard hitting game and both sides sent the ball out of the back lines rather often, in fact more would have gone out had they been left alone. Harrington was the strongest player on the court with some fine long swinging drives, but Hickman was very erratic in trying to score with decisive strokes. Symons was as good as before, his volleying capital and placing clever, whereas Rushton was steady and his service appeared to worry his opponents not a little.
The latter pair had the upper hand in the first set and after three-all went out. In the second they lost after a good start, but the last saw them much the more steady; their opponents going off after shewing up well in the previous one.
Result:—
Symons and Rushton, plus 2/6, beat Harrington and Hickman, plus 15; 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Jackson and Froom v Grey and Clarke.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The first games of the Condor Tournament were played on Saturday evening, the results being:—
S. Aziz Ally and S. B. Shirgoakar beat S. H. Abbas and Rahimtoola: 6-3, 0-6, 6-4.
Rajaram Murarji and Grandy beat R. Plunkett and E. Brown: (walk over).
Plunkett and Brown scratched.

The following are the results of the games played last evening in the Condor Tennis Tournament on the Y. M. C. A. Courts:—
J. A. Sakoor and M. S. Ali defeated W. H. Luxa and C. Suljally, 6—0, 6—1.
D. D. Pant and Shirgaokar defeated N. E. Weston and S. F. Pearcey, 6—3, 6—2.
The following games are down for decision this evening:—
R. D. Karve and K. R. Gunjikar v/s. Bhagawanji Murarji and D. A. Shete.
T. H. Pruce and Gunter v/s. G. Gonsalves and A. D'Monte.

BARODA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

RESULT OF THE DRAW.

Baroda, January 31st.

The following is the result of the draw in connection with the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships at Baroda.

SINGLES.

1st round.	2nd round.	3rd round.	Semi-Final.	Final.
1. Prince Shivaji Rao Gaekwar.	Bye			
2. M.R. Vyas ..	Bye			
3. M.Sleem ..	Bye			
4. A.R. Kasava				
5. Major Tarr				
6. D.S. Shelke				
7. D. Jeejeebhoy				
8. J.A.D. Naroji				
9. R.D. England				
10. A.C. Gupta..				
11. J. Mohan Lal				
12. R.V.Shiveswarkar				
13. J. R. Gunjiker				
14. V.B.Jadhav				
15. N.E. Nowroji				
16. S.B. Modi				
17. Dina Nath				
18. U.D. Ranga Rao				
19. Major B. Gaekwar				
20. Fyzee				
21. M.M.U. Pota				
22. Prince Dharyashil Rao Gaekwar				
23. R.L.De F. Pieris				
24. The Chief of Manavadar	Bye			
25. S.M. Nagi ..	Bye			
26. A.N. Other..	Bye			

MEN'S DOUBLES.

1st round.	2nd round.	3rd round.	Semi Final.	Final.
1. Prince Shivaji Rao & Major Tarr.	Bye			
2. S.M. Nagi & G. R. Nimbalker	Bye			
3. Major N. Shinde & Capt. Gaekwar	Bye			
4. M. Sleem & J. Mohanlal ..	Bye			
5. A.R. Kasava & T. V. K. Naidu	Bye			
6. J.R. Gunjiker & R. V. Shiveswarkar	Bye			
7. Prince Dhairyashil Rao & Y.V. Modak..	Bye			
8. H.H. Maharaja Gaewar & Major Hakim				
9. Chief of Manavada & U.D. Ranga Rao				
10. R.D. England & J. A. D. Naoroji				
11. M.R. Vyas & L. W. Vyas				
12. Khase Saheb of Devas & M.M. Mehta				
13. S.B. Modi & M.H. Vishram				
14. D.S. Shelke & D. Jeejeebhoy ..	Bye			
15. M.M.U. Pota & Harilal Parikh	Bye			
16. A.A. Fyzee & N. A. Other ..	Bye			
17. A.C. Gupta & N. F. Nowroji .	Bye			
18. V.L. Nukar & K.M. Sonalkar .	Bye			
19. V.B. Jadhav & Dina Nath ..	Bye			

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES FOR NEXT SATURDAY'S RACING.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. R. Macalister's ch e h Bed-time, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's br aus g Dumfries, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e h Patrick, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Polish, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch n am h Forward III, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. G. K.'s b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Wave Star, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b e h Roseville, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b aus h Valsloane, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e h Binfield Grove, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Rolling Stock, 4 years.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.
Mr. R. Macalister's ch e h Bed-time, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e g Mayfowl, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Magyar, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e h Vanadium 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Double Chin, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g First Call II, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's br e g Sparkes, 6 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's b e h Jove, 4 years.
Messrs. Heath and Arthur's ch e h Yellow Jester, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's br aus g Dumfries, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Cybele II, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e m Lusca, 4 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Decorum, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Arkangelo, 14-2, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch e g Forfeit, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's bl e m Corridor, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch aus g Maltronus, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch e m Chastity, 6 years.
Mr. Carnegy's b aus g Bonfire, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus g Soultline aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Rolling Stock, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 3 years.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Majbur, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, 4 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, aged.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0 aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½, aged

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Wellington, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Thank You 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Mexico, 13-2½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Poilsh, 13-3.

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry, 13-3.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Section, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce 14-0.
Mr. J. K. Irani's g a h Minerva 13-3.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
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Ponies 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 9 stone 10 lbs. W. I. 3 lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500.
Entry Rs. 10, to close at p.m., on Tuesday, 1st February 1916, with in addition for ponies not struck out at on Thursday, 3rd February, 1916.

LANDING OF INDIANS AT RANGOON AND SINGAPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will any of your numerous readers who know inform the public if there are at present any restrictions in the landing of Indian passengers at Singapore and Rangoon. In one of the recent issues of a local daily it reported that some fourteen passengers who arrived at Rangoon from India were after being detained for some time sent back to India. Another correspondent wrote in your paper about the annoyances and inconveniences which Indian passengers are subjected to when landing at either of those places. Hence this inquiry.—Yours, etc.

AN INTERESTED MERCHANT.
Jan. 28, 1916.

The Kolhapur Darbar has ordered the proscription of the Urdu book "Allichi Tarawar" which contains passages calculated to create disaffection for the Government.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Mr. Wilson's Latest	6
Primary Education	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	10
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ...	3, 4, 5, 7, 8 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Bombay Corporation	3
Lord Hardinge	8
Bible Society	9
War and the Jains	9
Bombay Municipal Malarial Operations	9
GENERAL NEWS	
Where We Stand in the War?	11
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	10
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	4
SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 1, 1916.

MR. WILSON'S LATEST.

A great deal of unnecessary publicity and prominence seems to have been given to President Wilson's oratory on the question of the military preparedness of the United States in case of need. As if anyone at this belated hour cares a rush about what this man thinks regarding the liberty and honour of a nation! No one can dispute the fact that "Americans had a deep-seated passion for peace, but they were ready to fight at any time for the vendication of their character and honour." We all know this. And we also know, that thanks to the weak-kneed policy Dr. Wilson has displayed since the outbreak of hostilities, there is not a true-born American in the land who is not writhing under the stultification of these traditions and principles, which he now asserts at the eleventh hour. Though Dr. Wilson covertly suggests that something has occurred in the interim which may disturb peaceful relations with one or other of his neighbours, necessitating a warning note being sounded regarding the country's military preparedness, it might be assumed that this new attitude is the result of the protests of the wire-pullers of the Democratic party, who see the party being wiped out by a deluge at the next election, unless the President is progged into a more masculine state of mind. But though the veiled references to the impending menace, were at first attributed by the American press to the Lusitania crime, and it was stated that Germany had to make a disavowal early this month; Mr. Lansing, set this point at rest by denying that any time limit had been fixed at all. And President Wilson's remarkable utterance at Pittsburg, thus almost suggests that the grave dangers to which America is exposed, have nothing to do with Germany. Obviously the reference cannot be directed to the Central Powers, because they have at present no say in the ocean traffic of the world at all. Thus it would appear that the President of the United States is not to be stalled off his habit of making mischief between the Allies and America, to satisfy the pro-German tendencies he has displayed all along the line since the war started. But in spite of the autocratic powers vested in the President's office, and the freedom it enjoys from any possible pressure of public opinion or congressional control, hampered only slightly by constitutional restrictions, the fact has been made patent during the past eighteen months, that Dr. Wilson is the representative of but a minority in the United States. This will undoubtedly prove a stumbling block and prevent any serious trouble in diplomatic relations between America and the Allies, which might otherwise arise on the question of the Freedom of the Seas, which has been so assiduously exploited by Dr. Wilson to placate the horde of hyphenated hybrids with which the country is overrun. It has been made manifest to the whole world, that, under the organized efforts of a German propaganda, outrageous crimes have been resorted to, to benefit Germany at the expense of Great Britain; American subjects have been ruthlessly done to death on the High Seas; criminal activities directed from Berlin to the prejudice of America's industries and neutrality have been exposed time after time. And beyond writing a few Notes as a gentle remonstrance, which in turn have been openly flouted and scorned by Berlin, no steps have been taken to insist upon atonement for the outrages and murders, and redress for the other wrongs which have been of almost daily occurrence. With all this on his shoulders to account for, President Wilson has elected to stump the country delivering speeches of an inflammatory nature, foreboding all sorts of trouble on the question of overseas commerce, which, had he felt disposed to be a little more candid and explicit, he might have alluded to as the Freedom of the Seas, from Germany's point of view. It would perhaps be premature and unfair to suggest that President Wilson had already committed himself to Germany on this point as a pre-war agreement, but in view of his complacement toleration of Germany's open violation of neutrality in his own country, he has only himself to blame if this most recent propaganda on the necessity of military preparedness, is treated with the most profound suspicion.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A very practicable and moderate resolution was passed at the United Provinces Educational Conference that met at Lucknow last month. It was to the effect that the Municipalities Bill which is now before the legislature of those provinces should be made to include a clause enabling Municipalities to levy a special educational tax for making the purposes of free compulsory primary education free. It was also resolved that Government should be asked to give from the provincial revenues a sum equal to the proceeds of the tax and that the statute should lay down that not less than 7½ per cent. of the Muunicipal normal income should be spent on primary education. It is with the Municipal areas that a beginning needs to be made if the people in general are to get accustomed to the idea of compulsory education. And wherever the people are willing to be taxed, the contribution which the conference asks from the Government is only equal to the proceeds of the tax, instead of being twice as much, as was provided in the Primary Education Bill of the late Mr. Gokhale. Moreover, when the people wish to lay down for themselves a compulsory minimum limit of expenditure would it be reasonable or prudent on the part of Government to decline to act up to the wishes of the people? However, as the proposal is still before the Government we may leave it there. In the meanwhile it is of interest to discuss what percentage of its income or of its expenditure,—both almost balance each other,—a Municipality should spend on primary education, if it is to fulfil its responsibility adequately. The introduction of compulsory education should be preceded by a liberal expansion and this expansion is reducible to the question of ways and means. There are no inherent or peculiar difficulties in this country, any more than in any other country, in the way of undertaking, on a large scale, the education of the illiterate masses. It is a question of funds and funds only. Unless more funds are forthcoming through an additional levy on the pocket of the tax-payer, the rate-payer or the cess-payer, it is not possible to educate more children. How much a Municipal Board should spend in proportion to its income or expenditure is a matter left, at present, to a considerable extent, to the discretion of the representatives of the people themselves. An examination of the manner in which the function of providing education is being fulfilled by Municipalities in this Presidency is not without interest. In 1913-14 the expenditure on education incurred by the Bombay Municipality was 3.4 per cent. of the total expenditure under all heads. In the year 1914-15 the ratio increased to 3.8. Who can say that this is enough or any way near the desired minimum? Ahmedabad, about half the population of which consists of illiterate mill-hands and their families, spent in 1913-14 as much as 6 per cent. and Karachi spent 6¼ per cent. Then come in the order of population Poona and Surat which spent in the same year 13 and 11 per cent. respectively. The smaller cities spend proportionately more, some spending as much as 20 per cent., but they may be left out of account, as they cannot bear a fair comparison with the city of Bombay. What is, however, important to emphasize is that, even if Bombay lays down a minimum expenditure on education for itself at 6 per cent. of its income it will roughly come to Rs. 7½ lakhs and about 19,000 more children will be able to receive the rudiments of knowledge for the additional sum of about Rs. 2½ lakhs that may thus be made available. At present of about a hundred thousand children of school-going age in the city our municipal and aided schools are able to reach only 32,000 children. The number under instruction in the primary schools cannot be more than 40,000. If therefore, the remaining 60,000 children who at present are allowed to remain altogether uneducated, are to be given opportunities to be better equipped for the struggle of life, the Corporation should vote a much larger grant than it has hitherto done. Bombay is a progressive city in most respects, but in the matter of primary education it lags behind other cities of India and it cannot justly lay claim to the title of *Urbs Prima In Indis* until its own expenditure on primary education serves to infuse in other municipalities a keen desire to emulate its example.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay and Lord Hardinge.

That India owes a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Hardinge for his great services is undeniable, as it is also unquestionable that ever since Lord Ripon left these shores no Viceroy has made for himself a more abiding place in the hearts of the people. The immediate question for the citizens of Bombay,—the gate of the country,—is to decide at once how they should express that gratitude in a manner that will be not only in keeping with the character of the services rendered but also with the proud place which Bombay occupies among other cities in the country. It is, therefore, gratifying that at the preliminary meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay held yesterday it was decided to call a public meeting of the citizens with a view to consider the necessary steps that need to be taken. The discussion that took place at the meeting as to whether Lord Hardinge should be presented with an address from the Corporation on behalf of the citizens or that a separate address on behalf of the citizens should be arranged seems to us to be rather irrelevant. For, as Sir Narayen Chandavarkar pointed out, in order to give a fitting expression to the feelings of the people of Bombay, the precedent established in the case of Lord Ripon should be followed, "because Lord Hardinge stood by reason of his services on the same footing as Lord Ripon."

The Rumour-Mongers.

There have been so many alarmist rumours current regarding the fate of General Townshend's force during the past few days,—or rather weeks,—that the official news which, we publish this morning is particularly welcome and timely. The wise man never listens to a bazaar rumour in these days,—the average number of cases in which they turn out to have some sort of foundation of truth is about one in a hundred; but the honest patriot has to fight something more than bazaar rumour. He is continually faced by the problem of how to answer the man who says "Oh, but I know its true. I was told so by Captain this or Major that"—or, "An officer who has just come back from Busreh says so-and-so" mentioning some hair-raising report which one feels to be untrue on the face of it. One wishes it were possible to run some of these rumours to earth, to the hole of their originator and have the blackguard exposed and punished. One is almost inclined to suspect that there are people, who ought to know better, who indulge in these atrocities merely for the pleasure of making their listener's flesh creep. But they do an infinite amount of harm.

A Turkish Disaster.

People have been saying all sorts of things about the brave force which is awaiting the arrival of the advancing column now proceeding up the Tigris. It was hopelessly cut off and surrounded. Its position was such that it could not hold out more than a few days. These were the least awful of the reports; others declared that the worst had already happened. Those who knew something of the real state of affairs and do not live in a constant state of panic, could afford to laugh at this sort of alarmist reports; but it is not comfortable to think that many people believe them. It is, therefore, very satisfactory to have the official assurance that the advancing force is in daily communication with General Townshend and that "All's Well" in his camp. More than this the Turks have been flooded out of an elaborate series of trenches and helped on their way by vigorous shelling; while the British forces, themselves on higher ground, were able to advance and occupy the abandoned ground. We may soon hope to hear that General Townshend's troops have joined hands with the advancing reinforcements. The Turkish evacuation of such elaborately prepared ground, with the heavy losses they have suffered, amounts to a disaster.

The Fighting in Western Egypt.

When the war with Italy ceased a large number of Turkish officers remained in Tripoli and carried on a guerilla warfare right up to the time Great Britain declared war on Germany. Subsequently it is asserted, prior to the entry of Turkey into the fray, the Young Turks took care to swell the ranks of their supporters in the newly acquired Italian province. From the very outset these Turkish officers have been *agent provocateurs* and instructors to the local Arabs, and Italy does not seem to have been able to control their movements and depredations. From Italian territory these depredations, to which war has now lent a political character, have continued and crossed the Egyptian frontier. The severe checks which these Arab forces have had, will, it may be hoped, result in their desisting from further aggression.

Not a Serious Affair.

The affair on the western frontier of Egypt need not be taken seriously. Here Italian territories in Tripoli and Cyrenaica are coterminous with those of Egypt. Matruh (Mersa Matruh), referred to in the recent telegrams, is half way between Alexandria and the Tripoli frontier, is a coast town, and is connected by a railway line with Alexandria. Further north are Sidi Barani and just on the Italian frontier Sollum. The mistake was made of withdrawing the Egyptian outposts at these two latter points when Italy joined the Entente Powers in May last, and thus the Arab and Berber tribes were given the chance of causing some trouble. The British military authorities naturally relied upon the Italian ally keeping the Berber tribes under control; but this was a mistake, for the tribes have not been reconciled to Italian sovereignty and are practically masters of the particular part of the hinterland which adjoins Egypt. There are still remnants of the Turkish force,—officers, men, and guns,—with whom Enver Pasha led a forlorn hope against Italy in 1911; and, of course, German espionage is all there. The withdrawal of the Egyptian outposts and the helplessness of Italy in this region caused the present trouble. It would be foolish to regard the Bedouin outbreak as serious warfare, for the tribes are simply out for loot, and now they have realised that human lives have to be lost (not to speak of those of camels), the tribes will think better of it and cease from troubling.

Closing the Museums.

There is something peculiarly idiotic in the closing of the London museums, as a matter of war economy. The economy, as Lord Morley points out, only amounts to a few thousand pounds, and even in these days thousands cannot be said vitally to affect the finances of the nation. Museums are to a large extent popular educators, and their efforts are of a widely beneficient character. If war economy is to be carried to the extreme length, then the Music Hall, the Picture Show and the Skating Rink should be the first to suffer. It is assuredly perverse to stifle intellectuality whilst allowing frivolity to stalk abroad.

A Tahsildar,—and Fish and Snakes!

A correspondent writes:—I was very much amused by your correspondent's story of the mamlutdar and the Commissioner's horse. Here is another, from Madras, dating back to some thirty or more years. Those were the old, bad days when Tahsildars were both revenue and judicial officers, and the hero of my story disliked the combination of functions. The uprightness of his character was the wonder of his generation and the terror of his kind He was not a bribe-taker and he disdained his "master" at the district headquarters,—the Collector's Sheristadar. The then Collector of the district was very great on tank angling and an enthusiast on fish; in fact, Mr. H. S. Thomas, (the Collector, in question) has immortalised himself by his work on "Tank Angling." In the usual way in which Collectors' tours are arranged in the "benighted" Presidency, Mr. Thomas proceeded to "inspect" the particular "taluk" of which the hero of my story was Tahsildar. Advices had been sent in advance of the impending visit and broad hints thrown out about—fish. The Tahsildar at once engaged a number of *ahambadians* (the fisherman class), and was ready for the Collector, who had a great time indeed. In fact, Mr. Thomas overstayed his time at this particular "inspection." It was all a kettle of fish when, at the end, the Tahildar presented a nice, fat bill for payment of wages to the *ahambadians*! The Collector wouldn't look at it, and referred the Tahsildar to the Sheristadar. The upshot of the story was that the fishermen sent a lawyers' notice to the Collector and were promptly paid up—by the Sheristadar!

And Snakes!

The same Tahsildar, continues our correspondent, had a threatened encounter with a snake expert. Intimation came from headquarters—that is, the Sheristadar—that Dr. So-and-So who was deeply interested in snakes,—snake-catching and snake-poison, and snake-charming,—was coming along, and the unfortunate Tahsildar was asked to do the needful. The Tahsildar sent a sowar to head-quarters post-haste,—those were not the days of telegraphs asking point blank, "Who's to pay." He added that the taluk budget contained no financial provision for itinerant snake catchers or snake-poison investigators, and there was no provision, either, in the Board of Revenue's Standing Orders which required Tahsildars to attend on them. The confusion, or rather consternation at "headquarters" was too fearful for sober narration, even at this length of time. The Tahsildar was nearing his 55th birthday, and he was promptly —"retired!"

Disastrous Effects of Slums.

The disastrous effects of slums on the life of a community are the theme of an interesting article by Dr. Samey in the January number of "Local Self-Government Gazette," "When we shall have realized" says Dr. Samey, "that all unnecessary illness, all loss of opportunity for gainful work, all restraint from industry by judicial or other means and the cost of all effort to relieve distress, make up a sum which bears in the last analysis upon every member of the community, we shall begin to see that the slum is a heavy expense to the better portions of the community." But so long as no restraint is placed upon the cupidity of the incidental possessor of a portion of the earth's surface on the one hand and upon the stupidity of the unfortunate or careless on the other, slums will exist. "It is well understood." Dr. Samey says, "that a definite relation exists between healthful conditions and the number of cubic feet of indoor space allowed for each individual in a dwelling." But this consideration does not usually influence or is legally made to influence the builder or owner of real estate, who calculates his possible income regardless of the future effect on humanity. "One of the first things needful in bringing about a state of public sentiment which will produce proper building laws and then enforce them," Dr. Samey points out "is the understanding that a man who so uses property in his hands as to damage his neighbour now or in the future is working evil and wrong and is not deserving of public respect." How many men of really good intent are there not whose lives are beyond reproach for the most part, but who are yet among the most inveterate offenders in respect to the contraction of space in which a human being may be expected to exist?

CHRISTMAS PUDDING FOR TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be most grateful if you would allow me through the medium of your paper to thank all those who have so generously helped by their donations to make such a success of the "Xmas Puddings" for our troops on active service. I am afraid it is impossible for everyone to see the letters of thanks which I have received from Officers and men expressing their appreciation to the Bombay Presidency for their welcome gift, but I can assure all that their generous support has been most deeply appreciated by those thousands of soldiers who have benefitted by it. To Mr. Pechey in particular, who organised so splendidly the making and despatch of the Puddings, and to all those who in many and various ways helped to give a "Taste of Xmas Cheer" to our men fighting at the front, our warmest thanks are due.

Yours very truly,
MARIE WILLINGDON.
President,
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War Fund.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Bombay Women's Xmas Pudding Fund in account current with Grindlay & Co.

To cost of making 10 tons. 1 cwt

	Rs.	a.	p.
6 lbs Xmas Plum Puddings ...	11,658	7	0
To Tins and Packing cases ...	1,341	2	8
To Printing Christmas Cards acknowledgement Cards and Labels	129	9	0
To Freight and Postages	101	9	0
To Cheque Book	2	0	0
Balance in hand	2,416	13	4
	Rs. 15,649	9	0
By Subscriptions	15,625	9	0
By Interest allowed	24	9	0
	Rs. 15,649	9	0

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S HONOUR.

DR. WILSON'S WARLIKE SPEECH.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WEST.

ALL WELL IN MESOPOTAMIA.

"Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia, says that the rise of the river has inundated the Turkish position at Kut. The enemy have evacuated the entire length of the trenches on General Townshend's north-west front and are falling back some 2,000 yards. All is well in the British Camp.

President Wilson in another speech at Pittsburg reiterates the necessity of military preparedness, by declaring the whole world was on fire and that the danger from sparks, in the shape of the movement of overseas commerce, was considerable.

Mr. Lansing denies that a time limit has been fixed for Germany to disavow the Lusitania crime.

The Allies will reply jointly to the proposal of the United States that merchantmen shall not carry guns for defence.

Stories of German suffering in the Pinsk marshes are confirmed. A rapid thaw released vast quantities of subterranean water which wrecked all the enemy works as though they had been bombarded. Several guns and munition depots were irrecoverably engulfed.

The Russians continue to punish the enemy in the Erzerum region and in Persia.

The Russian Foreign Minister has confirmed that the Central Powers had made attempts to secure a separate peace and added that they had been resumed quite recently. Russia simply ignored the overtures.

A Zeppelin appeared over Paris on Sunday evening. Bombs were dropped, but no damage was done.

It is stated that during Saturday's raid 24 were killed and at least 28 injured.

Further artillery and mining successes on the Western front are recorded by the French and British.

An official resume of Italian operations is highly satisfactory and the Italian Army feels legitimately proud of its deeds, unshakeably confident in the future.

ALL WELL WITH GENERAL TOWNSHEND'S FORCE

WHOLESALE EVACUATION BY TURKS.

GENL. TOWNSHEND'S FORCE.

"ALL IS WELL IN THE CAMP."

WIRELESS TOUCH WITH ADVANCING TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The following message dated the 28th January, 1916, has been received from an eye-witness in Mesopotamia:—

The rise of the river has inundated the Turkish position at Kut. The enemy have evacuated the entire length of the trenches on General Townshend's north-west front and are falling back some two thousand yards.

General Townshend's reconnoitring patrols advanced 1,200 yards, and filling up the Turkish trenches found fifty dead in one place lying with fixed bayonets and wearing their knapsacks. These were shelled by guns when flooded out of their nearest trenches a few days ago.

There were fully twenty-two rows of immensely deep trenches and miles of communication trenches honeycombing the whole position, General Townshend's position being on the higher ground has escaped the worst consequences of the flood.

There has been no rain since two days though it is cold and cloudy and the river is falling. General Townshend is in daily wireless communication with the force advancing up the Tigris. All is well in the camp.

WESTERN FRONT.

CONSIDERABLE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that there was considerable artillery activity last night about Vaux.

Three of our patrols successfully bombed German trenches near Serre.

There has been artillery work about Fricourt. The weather is foggy.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 31.

The communiqué says, we exploded a mine south of the road between Neuville and La Folie, wrecking enemy galleries.

Our artillery destructively bombarded enemy depots south-east of Lens and camps north of Visny.

Our batteries between the Somme and the Oise caught bodies of marching troops.

We destroyed a German work near Soupir, annihilating the garrison, and we effectively bombarded enemy organisations east of Rheims and at Aspach, in Alsace.

ANOTHER BIG ENEMY ATTACK SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 30.

The Germans attempted another big attack in the Somme region. The communiqué says, twice opposite Dompierre the German infantry was thrown back by a curtain of artillery fire and rifle fusilade.

SUCCESS OF STEEL HELMET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Reuter's representative at British Headquarters describes the success of the new steel battle helmet adopted by the British. It has already saved numerous lives, deflecting bullets.

The Germans are abandoning their traditional helmet and adopting a similar headgear.

TWO GERMAN DESTROYERS AGROUND.

SUBSEQUENTLY REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 30.

Two German destroyers are aground South-East of Saltholm. A German cruiser and trawlers are assisting them.

A later message says the destroyers off Saltholm have been refloated.

THE WORLD ON FIRE.

AMERICA'S DANGER FROM SPARKS.

MOVEMENT OF OVERSEAS COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

President Wilson speaking at Pittsburg said the world was on fire and sparks were likely to drop anywhere. If people could see despatches which he read hourly they would appreciate the difficulty of maintaining peace. The country must prepare, not for war or aggression, but for national defence.

It was quite feasible to train youths in the use of arms simultaneously with industrial education. The dangers were grave and constant friction was likely to arise as regards the movement of overseas commerce.

SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

HONOUR DEARER THAN LIFE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

President Wilson's speech at Pittsburg, has caused sensation.

The American newspapers emphasise the passages in which he declared:—You can count on my resolution to keep you out of the war but you must be ready to maintain your honour. The nation's honour is dearer than the nation's life. Not a man knows what a day will bring forth. These are solemn things to say but I should be remiss in my duty if I didn't state facts.

The announcement that President Wilson will veto possible measures prohibiting the export of munitions has scotched the pro-German agitation aimed at stopping the trade with the allies.

AMERICA'S LACK OF MERCHANTMEN.

CAUSE OF FRICTION DURING THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Mr. Lansing denies that a time limit has been fixed for Germany to disavow the Lusitania crime.

Continuing his campaign on behalf of national preparedness, President Wilson emphasised that the lack of American merchantmen making the United States dependent on other nations, was a cause of friction during the war.

ARMED MERCHANTMAN.

PERMITTED TO SAIL FROM AMERICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The Italian liner Verona which arrived recently with two guns mounted in the stern, has been allowed to sail for Italy, having given an assurance that the guns are for purely defensive purposes.

ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

ALLIES REPLY JOINTLY TO AMERICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A French wireless message says that the Allies will reply jointly to the proposal of the United States that merchantmen shall not carry guns for defence.

SWEDISH STEAMER STOCKHOLM.

DISCOVERY BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, January 29.—Sir Edward Grey in a recent speech in the House of Commons particularly referred to the detention of the Swedish steamer Stockholm, the first vessel of a new line and the object of considerable national pride.

For this reason Great Britain offered immediately to release and return her on the Swedish Government's guarantee that the cargo would not be re-exported. This guarantee was not given.

The Foreign Office now announces that the cargo includes 142 tons of meat which had been crossed off the ships manifest and did not correspond with any Bill of Lading.

PARIS RAIDS.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN VISIT.

BOMBS DROPPED : NO DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 31.

It is officially stated that a Zeppelin appeared over Paris at ten last evening. It was subjected to fire from batteries, while aeroplanes attacked it. Bombs were dropped, but no damage was done.

PARIS NOT DISTURBED.

CROWDS EAGERLY WATCH THE SPECTACLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 30.

The crowds displayed no race of fear during the Zeppelin raid, but displayed great curiosity. They disregarded official instructions and rushed into the Boulevards, where they eagerly watched the events as if it were a brilliant spectacle.

Their numbers increased at eleven o'clock, when theatres, etc., emptied, as nowhere was a single programme interrupted owing to the raid overhead. The purring of aeroplane motors could be plainly heard.

The casualties included two gendarmes killed.

The smartness of the aeroplanes was shown by the fact that within twenty minutes of the alarm signal being given, thirty aeroplanes ascended. Five got into touch with the Zeppelin at an altitude of twelve thousand feet, but only one was able to engage the raider.

The aeroplanes were working under most difficult conditions as the thick mist below prevented the search-lights giving their maximum assistance, but the aeroplanes prevented further bombing.

One airman says that Paris looked like a black hole in the middle of lighted suburbs.

M. Poincare and the Cabinet Ministers are to-day visiting the sufferers and the scenes of the raid.

LATER.

The Zeppelins killed twenty-four and injured at least twenty-eight.

MOBILIZATION OF GREEK ARMY.

IMMATERIAL TO THE ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 30.

In order to dissipate assertions that the Entente desired mobilisation of the Greek Army, the Entente Legations have made a communication to the press declaring that the view of the Entente is, that the continuance or discontinuance of mobilisation is a matter for Greece alone to decide.

OCCUPATION OF KARABURNU EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA. Jan. 30.

It is authoritatively explained that the occupation of Karaburnu is due to the fact that a German submarine recently appeared within a few miles of the channel leading to Salonika and torpedoed a British transport, proving the necessity of policing the coast.

ONLY MULES ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 31.

The transport torpedoed in the channel leading to Salonika carried only mules most of which were saved by beaching the ship. The attack occurred in Greek territorial waters.

REPORTED STARVING OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

A "Daily Mail" correspondent in the Near East saw at Konia 300 French prisoners totally neglected starving and dying like flies. He believes that British prisoners are confined at Angora.

MINES IN BAY OF BISCAY.

TWO SPANISH BOATS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIGO, Jan. 30.

Spanish vessels arriving report that mines have been moored far out in the Bay of Biscay, and that two Spanish boats have recently been sunk by them.

WHAT ITALY HAS DONE.

A CHEERFUL RETROSPECT

"UNSHAKEABLY CONFIDENT IN THE FUTURE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Jan. 30.

An official resume of Italian operations says:—

The Italians have acquired a rich, populous region in the Trentino, have prevented the Austrian invasion of Venetia, cut an important Austrian strategical road in Dolomites, maintained possession of the Carnia border against persistent Austrian attacks, established a firm footing on the left bank of the Isonzo, and are holding in check the fortress of Tolmino, which is at the mercy of Italian guns, rendering the town of Gorizia uninhabitable.

The Italians have pushed back the Austrian line of defence beyond the Isonzo and Carso plateau, where the Italians are firmly established.

The Austrians in the Isonzo region have lost thirty thousand prisoners, many guns and much material.

The Italian army begins the New Year legitimately proud of its deeds and unshakeably confident in the future, and will redouble its efforts till it has attained its glorious goal.

SHIPPING SCARCITY.

ACUTE POSITION IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Difficulties arising from heavy freights and scarcity of shipping are becomng so acute in Italy, especially in view of the closing of great works from lack of coal, that Baron Mayor, ex-Ambassador in Washington, is going to London to discuss remedies.

A later message says that Baron Mayor has been appointed Commissary-General in England for provisioning and transport.

MILITARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The following announcements appear in the "Gazette":—

To be temporary Brigadier-General while commanding an Indian Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Watson.

To be C. B. Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Lowther, Scots Guards, and B. Fitzgerald, London Regiment.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The following are among the names mentioned by Sir Ian Hamilton in the Gazette:—

Colonels E. H. Cole and A. Skeen, Twenty-fourth Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Moberly, Fifty-sixth Punjabi Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Knatchbull, Majors R. L. Carnegy and J. A. Bald, Sixty-first Pioneers.

Majors J. N. Jephson and R. S. Harrison, Fifty-first Sikhs.

Major C. M. Wagstaff, Engineers.

Captain P. L. Leared, Seventh Gurkha Rifles.

Captain G. W. Atkins, Twenty-fifth Punjabis.

Captain R. W. Shuttleworth, Hundred and Tenth Mahratta Light Infantry.

Captain W. H. Hastings, Ninety-second Punjabis.

Lieutenant A. S. Rogers, Sixty-first Pioneers.

Lieutenant G. H. Chambers.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lady Willingdon paid a return visit to H. H. the Maharani of Mysore at Jai Mahal, Malabar Hill, yesterday.

H. E. Lady Willingdon visited the Mahomedan Girls' Orphanage at Chinchpokli yesterday, where she was received by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Khan Saheb Banumia Taki and Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Dada. The girls sang a song of welcome, specially composed for the occasion. Her Excellency was shown round the institution and she expressed herself highly pleased with what she had seen. She was garlanded by the senior students before she left.

In the forthcoming election of members to the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Raghunath Purshotam Paranjpye, Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, stands as a candidate for election by the Bombay University. Sirdar Khanderao Mehendale, Secretary of the Poona Historical Research Association, offers himself for election by the Sirdars of the Deccan. In the Southern Division, Mr. Ganesh Annarao Hebbal, Pleader, Chikodi, has come forward as a candidate for election by the District Local Boards. In that division he is the fourth candidate to contest that constituency.

FLOODS IN PINSK MARSHES.

GERMANS SUFFER SEVERELY.

GUNS AND MUNITION DEPOTS ENGULFED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 30.

Prisoners recently taken confirm stories of the suffering of the Germans in the Pinsk marshes. A rapid thaw released vast quantities of subterranean water which wrecked all the enemy works as though they had been bombarded.

Dozens of heavy batteries, thousands of munition wagons, numerous guns and entire depots were irrecoverably engulfed, while whole detachments in the trenches were cut off and perished miserably, unable to escape from the marshy labyrinth.

The authorities in Germany, in order to prevent the news from leaking out, isolate returned soldiers, who are invariably suffering from virulent influenza.

PUNISHMENT CONTINUED IN ERZERUM REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 31.

The communique says a German attack south of Lake Babit was promptly suppressed.

Mine fighting occurred in the Czernowitz region.

The Russians continue to punish the enemy in the Erzerum region and in Persia.

ENEMY'S OVERTURES TO RUSSIA

SIMPLY IGNORED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 31.

In a statement to pressmen M. Sazonoff said he was convinced that Rumanians would not fall into the German trap since Germany had only promised what belonged to others.

M. Sazonoff confirmed that the Austrians and Germans had made attempts to secure a separate peace and added that they had been resumed quite recently. Russia simply ignored the overtures. A separate peace was impossible.

M. Sazonoff expressed the belief that the war would not last long but Germany must be rendered harmless.

HIS MAJESTY'S EQUERRY FOUND DEAD

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Equerry to the King, Brigadier-General Sir Rollo Grimston has been found dead in a nusing home in London. He suffered from neurasthenia.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Mr. Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, has arrived in London.

INDIAN SURVIVORS OF TARA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The list received of Indian survivors of the Tara shows that only ten are missing.

PUNJAB CANAL COLONIES.

AN ENGINEER ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The enquiry under the Government [illegible] of Mr. Sitaram, Engineer, Irrigation Department, commenced to-day, before the Enquiry Commission. Mr. Herbert, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, with Mr. Abdul Quadir, Public Prosecutor, Lyallpur, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Sitaram is represented by Mr. Bhagatram Puri and Mr. Bradley, Bar-at-Law, Agra. Captain Van Rennen, a large grantee in the canal colony and the principal witness in the case was also present.

Mr. Herbert, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, began his address detailing the charges against Mr. Sitaram. The charges mainly were that Mr. Sitaram maliciously and with intent to cause wrongful loss to Captain Van Rennen prevented a proper supply of water reaching his land at the tail of Renala distributory and endeavoured, by giving false reasons for the deficient supply at the tail, to obtain Superintending Engineer's sanction to the reduction of the size of the upper outlets on the distributory, that he delayed the construction of masonary falls on Captain Van Rennan's water courses, which became eroded through the delay, that he in bad faith rejected the appeal by the Captain's manager and lambardas for Kharaba remissions for insufficient reasons, that he did not make a proper enquiry nor imposed an adequate penalty on Patwari Sher Mahomed, notwithstanding the reasonable complaint of the Captain and that he submitted false and misleading reports and explanations to the Superintending Engineer as to the Captain's grievances about the water-supply.

Evidence will be taken to-morrow.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

WATER SUPPLY.

PROPOSED RESERVOIR AT GHATKOPER.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

At its yesterday's meeting under the presidency of Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, the Bombay Corporation approved of the Water Supply Committee's report recommending the construction of a service reservoir at Ghatkoper; also the Roads Committee's report regarding a road at Dadar-Kumbharwada.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presiding. The Corporation considered the fifth report of the Water Supply Committee regarding the provision of a service reservoir at Ghatkoper. The Committee in the course of their report stated:—

It will be seen from the Commissioner's report that after a careful scrutiny the Hydraulic Engineer is unable to suggest any reduction in the estimates which can be made with due regard to the requirements of the work. Under the circumstances the Committee recommend that the revised estimate for the work, amounting to Rs. 14,45,897 be approved. The Commissioner observes that it is very important not to delay the ultimate construction of the reservoir longer than can be helped, as the full benefit of the increased supply in Bombay cannot be effected until the work is completed. As, however, sufficient funds are not at present available to admit of a contract being entered into for the whole work of the construction of the reservoir, the Commissioner considers it desirable that the work should be divided into two parts and placed in two contracts (1) for the excavation of foundations of the dam and the inlet tunnel from the Tansa Duct and (2) for building the dam and works appertaining thereto. The first portion of the work is not likely to cost more than Rs. 1 lakh. It will take a year or more to complete and as the cost of such portion as can be carried through upto June 1916 can be met out of the anticipated savings of about Rs. 50,000 on the Tansa Scheme the Committee recommend that the Commissioner may be authorized to arrange for the excavation work being taken in hand as early as possible.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved the adoption of the report.

The Hon Mr. D. E. Wacha said in 1894 there was a Committee appointed, and that Committee had decided that Ghatkoper was the most unlikely place for a reservoir. Any money spent there would, therefore, mean throwing it away and he did not know why that place had been selected. Great Engineers in the past had pronounced against it and the Corporation should be very careful about selecting that place. He hoped it would not be another Powai. They would be making a great mistake, and they should proceed cautiously. Ghatkoper could not be a better site now than it was in 1894, when a strong Committee was against it. They must go slowly in the matter after taking the past history of Ghatkoper and other places into consideration. Mr. Wacha, therefore, moved that the matter be postponed until the Commissioner had submitted a further report.

Dr. Master seconded the amendment.

A MEASURE OF SAFETY.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Vehar Lake had already been made a reservoir. In addition to that, in order to meet the requirements of the people, the Ghatkoper reservoir was being built. When the question was brought forward formerly, before the Corporation, there was only one main from Tansa to bring water into Bombay and it was not possible then to build a reservoir at Ghatkoper. Now Vehar was acting as a reservoir for the city and the object of the former Committee had been attained. They wanted a reservoir for the purpose of safeguarding against any breakdown. The reservoir at Ghatkoper would hold a water supply sufficient for two or three days and after spending two or three crores they should not grudge this small amount on a measure of safety for the water supply of the city.

Mr. Jehanger B. Petit said if they were going to have a reservoir at Ghatkoper as a measure of safety it was another question. They had all agreed that it was desirable to have a reservoir there. The question was one of difference in the estimates, but the Committee had been satisfied after calling for a report from the Commissioner that the difference was all right. If the Corporation were of the same opinion as they were formerly that a reservoir was necessary for the safety of the water supply of the city in case of a breakdown, they should at once sanction it. He did not know what purpose would be served by asking for another report.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said both the gentlemen named by the Hon. Mr. Wacha were against the project of having a reservoir at Ghatkoper. Since then however the feeling had been that a reservoir nearer to Bombay than Vehar was necessary. He however was for a reduction in the estimates.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

The Commissioner said no mention was made in the Committee of the reports of the former Committees or of the opinions of Sir John Fowler and other experts. It was most extraordinary that after spending so much time on the subject in the Committee and after having a special report from the Hydraulic Engineers, they should be asked to go back to what had happened years ago. He had not seen Sir John Fowler's report, but the circumstances had altogether altered since the submission of that report. It was suggested by Dr. Master that Vehar lake should take the place of the proposed reservoir at Ghatkoper. The Corporation should remember that the Vehar lake is capable of giving a supply of 11½ million gallons of water per day, while their present supply was 31 million gallons, which was likely to increase to 38 millions. It was perfectly obvious that in the event of the Tansa supply being cut off, the Vehar lake would be able to supply 11½ million gallons only, and not 38 million gallons. Again, if they were going to take Vehar as their reservoir, the first thing they would have to do was to run a new pipe from Vehar which would prove a costly affair. The next thing they should remember was this that the Vehar lake overflowed as it was, and during the monsoon the overflow was still greater. So it was not possible to put into it more water than it could hold. Ghatkoper was at a high level and was perfectly suitable for a reservoir. It was also very near Bombay. There was another reason why they should have a balancing reservoir there. The Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada reservoirs supplied water to a great part of the city, but not to all the parts of the island and particularly to the north of the island. For that reason Mr. Treeves Smith proposed that there should be a third reservoir on Golanji Hill. But if they did not want to have a reservoir there they must have it somewhere for giving a supply to the north of the island. The Commissioner said that it would be a great advantage to have a balancing reservoir near Bombay. There was not the smallest doubt that it was necessary, and he did not think there should be any further inquiry as to where it should be. As to the question of estimate, the Commissioner said it had not been raised from eight to fourteen lakhs. The estimate of eight lakhs was given as a result of preliminary inquiry, but the Hydraulic Engineer subsequently found that to have a safe foundation more expenditure would be required, as they had to go very much deeper than he had originally thought. The Commissioner suggested that the Corporation should approve of the construction of the reservoir and sanction the preliminary works which would cost about a lakh of rupees; and request the Commissioner to make further inquiries from the Hydraulic Engineer as to the probable cost of the construction of the outside work.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the original estimate of Rs. 8 lakhs had gone up to Rs. 14 lakhs and he wanted to be satisfied that it would not go still higher. He therefore moved as an amendment that the report be adopted with this exception that the expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh for the foundation work be approved but that the Commissioner be requested to take outside opinion as regarded the rest of the work.

NEW WORK NECESSARY.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola thought no useful purpose would be served by passing the amendment. The question was whether the work was necessary in the interests of the city. The committee had by a large majority decided that the work should be carried out, and if this view was acceptable to the Corporation the question of costs did not arise. Mr. Cowasji was afraid that the estimates might go still higher, but even assuming for the sake of argument that they did go up to Rs. 25 lakhs, did Mr. Cowasji suggest that therefore they should not have the reservoir? Mr. Cowasji's amendment was out of place because it recognised the work was necessary and sanctioned the expenditure for the foundation and then asked that the construction of the other work should be postponed for outside opinion to be taken. If he thought the work was necessary why should they incur the extra expenditure for taking outside opinion. Because as he (the speaker) had already pointed out that if they thought the work was necessary the question of costs did not arise. If the work was only desirable and not necessary, the question of costs would arise, in which case they could say that the cost should not go beyond a certain limit. His view was that as a safeguard in case the Tansa supply broke down the work should be carried out. He would vote for the original proposition. It was no use sanctioning the expenditure for the foundation work and then taking expert opinion as to the rest of the work.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that when giving the estimate of eight lakhs the Hydraulic Engineer had stated that it was subject to revision. He might just remind the Corporation that Mr. Taylor their expert, whom they had brought out from England at considerable cost had recommended the present scheme.

On a vote being taken the amendments of both Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Wacha were lost, and the original proposition was agreed to.

DADAR-KUMBHARWADA ROAD.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved that the twenty-third report of the Roads Committee regarding, (1) a proposal for prescribing revised regular lines for portions of Purbhadevi Road and Portuguese Church Street, and (2) the acquisition of land in connection with the laying-out of a 60-feet road in Dadar—Kumbharwada, be adopted.

The Committee, in the course of the report stated:

"The present width of DeLisle Road is 60 feet and the Commissioner points out that it is already congested and that with the rapidly increasing development of the Island, especially in the Mahim and Dadar-Kumbharwada districts, the congestion will be greatly accentuated. This road will also be the line of the necessary extension of the Tramways system. The Commissioner therefore recommends that it should be widened to 100 feet and that the set-back lines should be altered from the red to the yellow lines as shown on the Diagram appended to this report. The land marked yellow is at present vacant, while that shown as red is already in the possession of the Municipality and the portion marked green is vacant land in the possession of the Railway Companies. The widening of the road necessitates the widening of the overbridge near Lower Parel Station. The width proposed for the overbridge is 50 feet which would certainly be insufficient for a 100 feet road, and is considered insufficient even for the present traffic, with a double line of train line added to it. The Commissioner is therefore of opinion that a width of 80 feet should be provided. This is the width of the proposed Port Trust overbridges and it is necessary to avoid the bottling up of traffic and the dangers involved in a narrow bridge. After careful consideration the Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner's proposals be approved. They beg to submit herewith an estimate obtained by them from the Commissioner of the extra cost of widening DeLisle Road and the overbridge. It will be seen that the amount immediately required for the road is Rs. 1,86,318 being the estimated value of the vacant land falling within the set-back line, exclusive of the land belonging to the Municipality and the Railway Company and land occupied by buildings. The additional cost to the Municipality due to the increase of the width of the overbridge has been estimated at Rs. 5,73 122, inclusive of 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition. Against this must be set off a sum of Rs. 1,52,844 estimated to be recovered from the sale proceeds of the surplus land after the 80 feet bridge has been constructed. The Committee understand it will be possible to acquire almost all the set-backs by agreement, in which case it would be unnecessary to acquire the whole of the properties falling beyond the regular lines of the road and that this would lead to a further saving of Rs. 70,034."

Dr. Batliwala said the road was very necessary.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar opposed the motion. He was afraid that if they started improving private streets out of Municipal funds the owners of such streets would come flocking to them. He therefore moved as an amendment that Counsel's opinion be taken whether Municipal money could be spent for the improvement of private streets.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati moved an amendment postponing consideration of the question of set-backs till Counsel's opinion asked for in a similar matter was obtained.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he was not opposed to the construction of roads and wide roads when it was undertaken after bearing in mind their duties in other directions. The question of set-backs was one which ought to be regulated instead of large projects of roads being individually brought before them, and they should allocate a certain sum of money every year for the construction of roads. They had sanctioned one hundred and ten lakhs of rupees for road improvements and he thought the time had come when instead of the roads projects being brought before them individually they should annually allocate a sum for the purpose, bearing in mind their obligatory duties in other directions.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, said the Corporation need not be unduly alarmed at the figures which Sir Ibrahim had quoted. For that amount had been spent during the last twenty-five years. The roads were one of the primary duties of the Corporation. Sanitation, water-supply and roads were their three most important duties. Roads were one of the most necessary things they had to do and they should remember that the Corporation got direct returns from enhanced assessments.

Mr. Nanavati's amendment being put to the vote was defeated, and the original proposition was carried.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. A. Lovell, Life Guards.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. D. G. McEwan, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Major S. B. Quibell, East Yorkshires.
Capt. W. Furness, North Lancashires.
Capt. T. H. Good, Dublin Fusiliers.
Capt. H. C. Lowry-Corry, Artillery.
Capt. A. E. Messer, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt. F. C. Moutray, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Reverend R. Garrold, Chaplain.
Lieut. B. E. Bucknall, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. L. Smart, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. V. H. Donnithorne, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Finney, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. J. Kneatsey, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. O'Hanlon, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Winter, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Capt. B. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. M. Spencer, Warwicks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. G. F. Corbet, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. Carr, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. T. S. Gordon, Border Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Captain H. S. Goodwin, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain R. W. Nicholson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain V. J. Woodward, Middlesex.
Lieut. R. D. Pank, Engineers.
Lieut. C. G. Hopegill, Engineers.
Lieut. N. R. Neate, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. N. M. Hall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. Livingstone, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Hubbard, East Kent's
Second-Lieut. E. H. Krause, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Raven, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. P. Robinson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. B. Sharpe, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. B. U. Taylor, Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. A. M. Gordon, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. W. Wilde, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Captain B. D. Rushbrooke, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW PRISONER.

G. T. Porter, Field Artillery.

RAIN AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 31.

After four or five days of close cloudy weather a storm broke over Simla to-day and gave much needed rain in the station and surrounding hills. There are heavy clouds all round, giving promise of more rain.

LORD HARDINGE.

BOMBAY'S APPRECIATION.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING.

A preliminary meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall to consider the steps to be taken to accord a fitting reception to Lord Hardinge when he arrives in Bombay in March next, prior to his return to England. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy presided, and among those present were: Sir Dinshah Petit; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar; the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha; the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain; the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett; Dr. Stanley Reed; Sir V. D. Thackersey; Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas; Mr. P. R. Cadell; Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna; Sir T. B. Nariman; Prof. O. V. Muller; Mr. J. M. Framji Patel; Mr. H. A. Wadia; Mr. J. B. Petit; the Rev. Dr. Scott; Mr. W. A. Chambers; Mr. D. M. Inglis; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; Mr. Meyer Nissim; Mr. D. A. Khare; Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas; Mr. R. P. Masani; Mr. A. M. Tod; Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji; Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Mr. N. J. Gamadia; Dr. A. S. A. Gaya; the Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte; Dr. D. B. P. Master; Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji; Mr. H. P. Modi; Mr. N. V. Gokhale; Dr. Jehangir Cursetji; the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. H. J. Bhabha; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan; Mr. R. P. Masani; Mr. D. G. Dalvi; Dr. R. N. Ranina, and many others.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Sir Sassoon J. David, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy was voted to the chair.

The Chairman said they were all agreed that they should mark their appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by Lord Hardinge to this country and the Empire. The only point for their consideration was in which way they should express their gratitude for those services.

PRECEDENT OF LORD RIPON.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar moved: That a requisition be forthwith sent to the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall so as to enable the citizens of Bombay to give expression to their sincere regret at the impending departure of H. E. Lord Hardinge and to convey to him an expression of the gratitude of the public of Bombay for the distinguished services rendered by his Excellency to the country and the Empire during the term of his exalted office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India."

Sir Narayan said he thought that in order to give fitting expression on behalf of the people of Bombay to the eminent services rendered by Lord Hardinge they should follow the precedent of the time of Lord Ripon, because the present Viceroy stood by reason of his services on the same footing as Lord Ripon. In the case of the latter a public meeting was called and an address presented in the Town Hall on behalf of the public of Bombay. He did not think those present could form themselves into a committee for the purpose of presenting an address or giving an entertainment, unless they met in a public meeting and there passed resolutions. What form their appreciation should take would be decided by a committee appointed at the public meeting.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the resolution.

CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought the Corporation's address was the only address which the city should give. A feeling prevailed among many gentlemen that the city's address should be given by the Municipal Corporation as representatives of the city.

Mr. H. A. Wadia said he was in favour of the citizens of Bombay assembling in public meeting and giving voice to the feelings of the whole city. It was no argument that because the Corporation gave an address, the citizens in public meeting assembled should not do so. In Lord Ripon's time people from different cities in the Presidency came to Bombay to present addresses in the Town Hall at the same time as Bombay's address was presented.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the large majority of the citizens of Bombay would prefer that there should be a public meeting and there decide what should be done.

Mr. Petit thought the point whether an address should be given by the public of Bombay apart from the Municipal address should be decided at once. It would be very difficult to decide that point at the public meeting. What the Corporation contended was that as a representative body of the city the address given by them (the Corporation) was the address given by the public of Bombay. The importance of the Corporation would be minimised by another address being presented in the name of the public of Bombay.

Dr. Stanley Reed said the point before them was whether there should be a public expression of the citizens' appreciation in any form of the eminent services rendered by Lord Hardinge, apart from what the Corporation did. If there must be a public meeting, because unless authorised by such meeting they had no right to speak in the name of the city. And if there was to be a public meeting to express their appreciation of his Excellency's Viceroyalty it was not open to this body or any body to dictate what the public meeting should decide. He thought there should be a public meeting to decide upon some form of their appreciation of his Excellency's Viceroyalty, quite apart from the action of the Corporation.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar said the difficulty of deciding at a large public meeting the form in which they should express their feelings of gratitude could be met by the public meeting appointing a Committee and delegating to it the power of deciding the question. He would therefore amend the second part of his resolution as follows: "and to convey to him in such manner as the committee appointed at the public meeting may decide, an expression of gratitude of the public of Bombay for the distinguished services rendered by his Excellency to the country and the Empire during the term of his exalted office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India."

Mr. P. R. Cadell enquired if any resolution would be brought forward at the public meeting for giving an address to Lord Hardinge or not. It was only the Corporation's right to present such an address in the name of the city.

Prof. O. V. Muller said the Corporation had the right of presenting an address but if the public meeting decided to give an address then he thought the Corporation in order to avoid a difficulty might merely pass a resolution of appreciation of his Excellency's Viceroyalty.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. H. A. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, it was resolved that all present here form themselves into a committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the public meeting, with Dr. Stanley Reed, the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. H. P. Modi as Secretaries.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, seconded by the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

A NEW HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund in their fortnightly report just issued state that the opening of the year 1916 has brought increased activity to the Women's Branch. The provision of all linen clothing etc for 300 beds for the new hospital in the Science Building, to be called the Freeman Thomas Hospital has kept the work circles very busy, as at the same time clothing and linen have been provided for an extra 75 beds at the Lady Hardinge Hospital, and clothing and linen for 30 Officers' beds at the Byculla Club.

The circles are only too eager to do all the work needed and the Branch is most loyally supported on all hands.

COMFORTS FOR TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Meanwhile the packing and forwarding of clothing and comforts to the Troops in Mesopotamia never ceases, and thousands of garments as well are made by the circles for this purpose. Since the first of January 200 cases of clothing have been forwarded to the Base Commandant to send on to the Regiments to which they are addressed, and 168 cases of comforts. The Hospitals have been regularly visited by Mrs. Turner who has seen that nothing is left undone that the Women's Branch can do, to carry any extra comfort or luxury to the sick and wounded. Clothing has been provided for all soldiers leaving the Hospitals. Mrs. Carmichael has taken flowers to all the Hospitals on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and has, with Lady Tata arranged for Motors to take the Convalescents for evening drives.

All men leaving Bombay by train have been provided with Coffee and Sandwiches at the Buffet which Mrs. Hojel and a band of helpers have managed very efficiently, no matter at what hour the trains have left.

SUPPLY OF LITERATURE.

A larger supply of Newspapers has been sent into the Office in response to the appeal made a fortnight ago, but many more are necessary to enable the Bureau to supply the great need in Mesopotamia.

There has been a splendid response to the appeal for books, and the four libraries are nearing completion. The necessity for literature of all sorts is as urgent as ever, especially for magazines and Newspapers.

The Mofussil Branches have sent thousands of Rezais to the Central Office and have also kept up their usual supplies of clothing, etc., working splendidly to achieve such results.

The "Gifts for sale" stall at the Central Office has achieved splendid work. Many ladies present articles for sale each month and Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Grey Collier and Miss Preece are untiring in their work of fulfilling orders for "Topee" bags, cushions, shoe bags etc., thereby bringing quite a substantial sum monthly to the Branch.

PANDHARPUR FAIR.

GOVERNMENT'S PROHIBITORY ORDER CANCELLED.

The following notification was issued in a "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" yesterday:—

Government Notification No. 461, dated the 20th January 1916, regarding the prohibition of the Maghi fair at Pandharpur and the stoppage of booking in connection therewith is hereby cancelled.

Messrs. J. E. M. Robinson, honorary assistant Locomotive superintendent and works manager, Rawalpindi, G. Roy, honorary assistant locomotive foreman, Kotri, are appointed to officiate as assistant locomotive superintendents, N. W. Railway.

LORD HARDINGE'S STATUE.

UNVEILED AT BANKIPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Jan. 31.

Sir Edward Gait, performed this morning the very interesting function of unveiling the statue of Lord Hardinge in the newly laid out Hardinge Park in the new city. There was a very large attendance of leading citizens and several Rajas had specially arrived here to attend the function.

The statue which has been executed by Mr. Hampton, the well known London sculptor, depicts very strikingly the likeness of his Excellency who is seen standing in his Darbar dress. On the pedestal room is made to place a medalion with the likeness of the late Lady Hardinge as soon as it is received.

In requesting his Honour to unveil the statue the Maharaja of Darbhanga, president of the Hardinge Memorial Committee, referred to the benign administration of Lord Hardinge at considerable length and said that never before in the history of British India had the Province been stirred by such widespread and deepfelt feelings of gratitude and joy as during the beneficent administration of Lord Hardinge. The Maharaja then went on to describe Lord Hardinge's public career, dwelling specially upon his Excellency's liberal and enlightened attitude in regard to, (1) education generally and especially to the Hindu and other University schemes, (2) sanitation, (3) the appointment of Indians such as Sir Ali Imam and Sir Sankaran Nair to high offices of the State, (4) the reunion of East and West Bengal and the formation of the province of Bihar and Orissa, (5) the improvement of the treatment of Indians in the Colonies, (6) the advancing of India's just claim to take her part along with the Colonies in defending the Empire, (7) the Cawnpore Mosque incident, (8) the releasing of the Hindus of the Ayodhia, riot case, and (8) opening of the river Ganges at Hardwar and Narora. The Maharaja continuing said that the Indian people without distinction of race of creed recognised that their Imperial Monarch's representative in India had kept inviolate his Majesty's gracious message of hope and love and that they equally with his Excellency were full of confidence and hope for the future.

The Maharaja then gave the history of the movement and in doing so said they had also voted a marble statue to Lady Hardinge and the Maharani of Hathwa had expressed her intention to defray the cost for it. It would have been raised had not her Excellency stood between the people and the execution of their wishes and insisted that the subscription be devoted towards female medical relief. He concluded by saying that the statue could adequately reflect the services of his Excellency who would ever remain enshrined in their hearts and their memories as one whose devotion to India as an integral part of the British Empire and unshaken faith in her people and their destiny, must place him among the greatest and truest of her benefactors and Viceroys.

SIR EDWARD GAIT'S TRIBUTE.

His Honour then addressed the assembly. In the course of his speech he said: "It would have been most appropriate if the statue of the Viceroy whose Government was responsible for the proposals which led to the creation of our province of Bihar and Orissa, was unveiled by the distinguished public servant who was specially selected by him as its first Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Charles Bayley would have performed this ceremony if the statue had been ready last November as was originally expected. The fact that it was not then ready was a great disappointment to him as well as to yourselves and though I greatly value the privilege which has thus fallen to my lot, I am fully aware I am by no means a worthy substitute and I am far less competent than Sir Charles Bayley to address you on this memorable occasion. Lord Hardinge is still our Viceroy and it would be out of place for an official like myself to attempt any appreciation of the great services which he has rendered to India or of the way in which he has endeared himself to the people of this country. Nor, indeed is it necessary for me to do so, as you Maharaja Sahib, has already expressed in eloquent language the feelings of your countrymen. But I may say without impropriety that there is no part of India where Lord Hardinge's name is held in greater and more affectionate regard than in Bihar and Orissa. It was Lord Hardinge's sympathetic insight which recognised the aspirations of the people of this province for a Government of their own. And it was Lord Hardinge's courage which led him to take steps to give practical effect to those aspirations. The people of Bihar and Orissa will never forget that they owe this great debt to Lord Hardinge. Nor will they ever forget the care and solicitude with which he has watched the growth of our new province and fostered its development. They are especially grateful to him for his prompt recognition of their claim to a separate High Court. In this and many other ways they have benefitted from his parental solicitude, if I may use such a term, which has been clearly shown not only by the various acts of his Government but also by the close personal interest which he has shown in everything connected with their welfare. It is only right and fitting that the people of this province should wish to perpetuate the memory of the Viceroy to whom they owe so much."

His Honour then unveiled the statue.

Before the Additional District Magistrate, Multan, on Saturday, Musa, alias Lakhpat, was charged with theft from a running train. A tracker was put to the test of identification and identified footprints of Musa who is already undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment for escaping from police custody.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL MALARIAL OPERATIONS.

A PUBLIC MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR

We understand that the following largely signed public Memorial has been addressed to H. E. Lord Willingdon with regard to the hardships residents of Bombay are subjected to at the hands of the Municipal authorities in their campaign against malaria:—

May it please Your Excellency,—The Citizens of Bombay duly assembled in public meeting in the Town Hall of Bombay on the 4th August 1914 most respectfully submitted their humble petition with regard to the hardships that they are being subjected to in the name of Malaria.

The Chairman of the aforesaid meeting received a reply No. 575 dated 21st January 1915 from the Secretary of your Excellency's Government in General Department wherein your Excellency's humble petitioners are informed (1) that after careful inquiry and consideration your Excellency's Government are unable to accept the views set forth in t'e petition and (2) that the allegations made in the petition as to the high-handed and unnecessary enforcement of the measures in connection with wells by the Municipal executives are not supported by actual facts.

NO REDRESS FROM MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE.

Your petitioners have had no means of knowing as to whether Your Excellency's Government were pleased to make any further inquiry after the press note of the Municipal Commissioner. With regard to the statement of facts the petitioners had assumed that Your Excellency in Council will have had before Your Excellency's Government the Municipal records and the correspondence addressed by the individual parties to the various departments of the Municipality or at all events the proceedings of the Standing Committee in case where a few could appeal to that body which from week after week contain the woeful tales of the hardships of the owners of the wells and tanks. Your petitioners most respectfully venture to submit that their complaints are invariably disposed of on the report of the Special Malaria Assistant to the Health Officer or his subordinates to whose mercy the people of Bombay are at present left,

Since the last petition submitted to Your Excellency the hardships of the people of Bombay multiplied to such an extent that the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed the following resolution No. 4643.

"That with a view to satisfactorily allaying and setting at rest the existing soreness, irritation, and even indignation, prevailing for some months past in an acute form in the town, a Committee composed of the following Councillors be appointed to consider and report as early as practicable how far and in what direction a new departure is essential for abatement of Malarial conditions, bearing in mind the sentiments and feelings of the population."

Since passing the said resolution, the committee of the Corporation appointed as aforesaid, commenced to hold a few sittings to hear the woeful tales of the agrieved some of whom were invited for the purpose. Having regard to the aforesaid fact Your petitioners did not at that stage consider it necessary to reapproach your Excellency in Council. As to the report of the said Committee to the Corporation your petitioners are not aware nor have their hardships have been the least alleviated. Your petitioners therefore respectfully beg to approach your Excellency in Council in the hope that your Excellency may be graciously pleased to have their legitimate grievances redressed.

Your petitioners most respectfully beg to submit that all the sufferers have had no opportunities of approaching the Municipal officials and the Standing Committee and that the figures given in the Press Note of the Municipal Commissioner, the petitioners venture to submit respectfully are misleading.

SPECIFIC CASES OF HARDSHIP.

In paragraph 3 of the aforesaid letter of the Secretary to Government it is stated "Finally the Government Grant is available from which assistance is given to such owners as cannot afford to carry out the Municipal requisitions." In reply to this your petitioners respectfully crave leave to refer to a petition dated the 8th March 1915, addressed by the tenants of an oart at Mount Road to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation wherein it is stated inter alia as follows:—

"By this time the Malarial department of the Municipality required that the big pond on the said land which admeasured 75 feet in length 65 feet in breadth, and over 30 feet in depth should be entirely filled in forthwith. Your petitioners in due obedience to the said orders commenced the work of filling in the same, and they requested that as they were poor people who were required to carry on such a heavy Malarial operation, they should be duly compensated. But the result of the said application was that a prosecution was started against your humble petitioners that they were creating nuisance while filling in the pond in question, were hauled up before the learned second Presidency Magistrate and fined Rs. 30."

A copy of the said petition which does not appear to have been disposed of by the Bombay Municipality is appended herewith and marked with the letter A.

ANOTHER CASE.

In another case the Bombay Municipality required two Maratha ladies who as the administratrices of their husband own a piece of ground of Government Tocca tenure which they hold on behalf of a minor at No. 7 Dadar Road used for the growing flowers and cultivation of rice annually yielding about Rs. 150 to 200. The Municipality in the first instant required these paupers to fill up the whole land admeasuring about 220x250x2 in all about 55,000 square feet or 110,000 cubic feet which would have cost over Rs. 50,000 and subsequently a portion thereof at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. Prosecution was started for non-compliance with the Malarial officer's notice entailing expenses as above, before the same learned Magistrate. The reason of the accumulation of water on their land being that the Bombay Improvement Trust w'o have acquired the land on the frontage have demolished the drains without leaving any outlet for the rain water accumulating thereon from the lands of the neighbours. The Improvement Trust would not erect a suitable drain nor would allow the poor ladies to do so and the Standing Committee would pass no orders although repeatedly requisitioned under Section 230 of the Municipal Act. The learned Magistrate would not be pleased to go into the defence as to whether the requisitions were reasonable or such as could be carried out, remarking that it had been held in an appeal preferred at the instance of Government by the Hon. High Court that the Courts were not concerned with the question whether the Commissioner had come to a right conclusion. It was after the greatest hardship and privations and consi.erable unnecessary costs to these poor people that the said prosecution was withdrawn and the accused acquitted on the 21st September 1915 on the said ladies giving the following undertaking:—

"The accused undertake to construct a drain on Improvement Trust land to join the new Municipal drain about to be constructed on Dadar Road. The work to be completed by 31st May 1916 and to obey without further demurrer any requisition that may subsequently be made by Health Department to fill up any land remaining low lying and a danger to public health."

Which they had repeatedly volunteered to do at their own costs. This being one of the typical cases of the kind your petitioners have taken the liberty of referring to it at some length and annexing hereto marked with the letter B the copies of the correspondence which these poor women had on the subject with the various departments of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust.

RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS.

With regard to the objections based on religious grounds paragraph 4 of the Government letter assures the people that in every case where objection has been taken to the closing of a well on such grounds, the use of a trap door has been permitted. But your petitioners have in practice found that this concession has not been granted in cases where it was most necessary. It appears to have always rested with the Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria, and his staff to report and decide as to whether the request is made on religious grounds. In this connection your petitioners crave leave to refer to the report of the said official printed at page 53 in part II of the Administration Report of the Bombay Municipal Commissioner for the year 1913-1914. In paragraph 24 whereof he stated as follows:—"Religious scruples were put forth in almost every case with a view to get the concession of a trap door. But such concession was granted only after careful personal inquiries." It has thus been left to the sweet will of the said official and his assistants to decide finally as to where there are religious scruples. The actual cases on the records of the Bombay Municipality, the Standing Committee, the Municipal Corporation, and the Committee, appointed pursuant to the Corporation resolution No. 4643 referred to above will show that even in cases where the trap door has been allowed the hardships of the well-owners are increasing day after day by reason of the unnecessary harrassments and vexatious requisitions.

IMPROVEMENT OF WELL WATER.

With regard to the remarks about the improvement of the quality of water of well your petitioners respectfully crave leave to refer to the opinion expressed by Professor Geddees in his lecture on "Town-planning in Indian Cities: Historic and Recent" which has appeared in the local papers of the 24th of March 1915 wherein the learned Professor has most strongly condemned the policy of the closing up of the wells and tanks and has proved conclusively that the quality of such water can be improved and Malaria stamped out without having recourse to the closing of the wells and tanks.

In the course of his said speech delivered in the Town Hall of Bombay he cited an instance as to how the Government of H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda had at a cost about Rs. 60 only got rid of Malaria from a big pond instead of closing it up which would have cost over a lac of rupees.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

With due respect for the opinion of the Bombay Municipal experts on Malaira the people have from their own experience of number of years formed a firm belief and conviction that if properly traced the real causes of Malaria will be found not in the wells and tanks which are being condemned and mercilessly closed by the Malarial officials to the very great inconvenience hardships and difficulties without having the least regard for their tender religious feelings, but in the defective drainage system in particular, and in support of this the petitioner craves leave to refer to the paper read by Mr. F. D. Evans Engineer to the Malarial Advisory Board of the Malaya States before the London Institute of the Civil Engineers on the subject of "How to fight Malaria" a summary of which has appeared in the Bombay "Chronicle" of the 25th of March 1915.

In the Hindu community alone there are over 50,000 Marjadis in Bombay who would under no circumstances use pipe water to which a fairly large number of the members of their families who may not be Marjadis but will still have to use well water because of the common culinary arrangements of the family will have to be added, and while deciding upon the closing up of wells or spoiling and deteriorating the potability of water by requiring the wells to be kept under lock and key, apart from the sentiments, needs and requirements of all these people require to be taken into serious consideration. This is submitted apart from the services which the wells have rendered in the past and are still rendering, when the pipe water is not available or supply is stopped which unfortunately now a days has been very common.

A POLICY OF PERSECUTION.

To what extent is the policy pursued by the Municipal officials under the guise of so called Malaria can be well illustrated by the instance of a well of Halai Bhatia Mahajanwad No. 126 Kalbadevi Road. In that case the Treasurers and Managers of the Halai Bhatia Mahajan got the well water examined by the Chemical Analyser to Government who on the 20th of June 1913 issued the following certificates.

"I have examined the sample of water left by you personally on the 26th instant from the well in Bhatia Mahajanwadi at Kalbadevi, Road, Bombay, and have failed to detect any "Mosqaito Larvae" in it."

The said certificate was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner with a letter dated 30th June 1913 in reply to which the said parties were informed by the Municipal Commissioner by his letter No. 8569 dated 17th July 1913 as follows:—

"With reference to your letter of the 30th June last regarding the well at premises No. 126, Kalbadevi Road I have the honour to inform you that in order to detect Mosquito Larvae special instruments and manipulations are necessary. On inspecting the well on the 2nd instant casts were found by the Malarial Inspector."

The water of this well is used by hundreds of Bhatia tenants who are Marjadis in addition to the same being used for the feasting oart wherein it is situate and at very feast over 3,000 to 4,000 people dine. In this case in order that the water may not deteriorate by reason of it having to be closed with concrete a concession of a wire gauze cover was asked, which has been recommended by Dr. Bantley in order that the rays of sun might pass through the water, but even the same was refused and as some of the members of the Managing Committee of this oart who had been dragged to the Police Court and got fined by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate in respect of their own wells, they were forced to carry out the requisitions of the Malarial Assistant to the Health Officer to the considerable inconvenience of thousands of people who use the water of this well and the said requisitions were forced upon them in face of the report of the Government Analyser.

The above case in fact directly conveys an insinuation that the Government Laboratory of the first city of the Indian Empire does not possess the requisite instruments to examine water, and the Government Analysers are not competent to either analyse or manipulate the samples of water brought to them, and that a Malarial Inspector of the Bombay Municipality is a personage more competent to pronounce opinions on Malaria than the Government Analysers.

INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY NEEDED.

These are a few instances which your petitioners have taken the liberty of bringing to your Excellency's very kind notice (there being several others of the types aforesaid available) which your petitioners trust will no doubt be sufficient to convince your Excellency in Council, as to the hardships, oppression and the indignity to which the law abiding citizens of Bombay are subjected by the Municipal Officials.

Your petitioners are confident that if Your Excellency in Council will be either pleased to inqure into the hardships, and the policy pursued by the Municipal Officials by appointing an independent commission of inquiry, or to graciously allow a deputation of some of the sufferers to wait upon your Excellency in Council, to verbally narrate their grievances and woeful tales which they are fully confident will bear out what is herein in part stated the same will enable your Excellency in Council to consider as to whether the policy at present pursued does or does not require an interference at the most sympathetic hands of your Excellency in Council in whose impartial justice and sympathy your humble petitioners have the fullest faith.

SOLICITORS AND HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Sometime ago there appeared in your paper a communication putting forward the claim of solicitors to certain of the High Court appointments viz., the Commissioner and Taxing Master and his assistant, as well as the Prothonotary and his assistant on the Original side. It was pointed out in the said communication that while there are rules which make Barristers of certain standing only eligible for High Court Judgship, there are no rules whatever which necessitate the appointment of members of the legal profession belonging to a particular branch for the said appointments. It is not necessary for me to repeat what was stated in the said communication as to the propriety of appointing Solicitors of some standing to the said posts on the Original side. It cannot be denied for a moment that Solicitors are more fitted to occupy these posts both on account of previous training and experience which they are bound to possess about the work which the said officers have to discharge.

On account of the sad death of Mr. J. E. Modi, the Commissioner on the Original side the said place will be vacant from the 1st of April next, as Mr. K. F. Modi, who is in charge of the said post, is also to retire by that time. It would therefore not be out of place to remind the present learned Chief Justice, that he would do well to direct his attention towards that branch of the profession in the selection of a gentleman to fill that place. It is needless to say that a Solicitor of some standing would do infinitely better than a briefless Barrister or any outsider who has got very little to do with the work on the Original Side of the High Court.

From this branch of the profession viz., Solicitors, several persons are appointed in England to fill positions similar to those of the Commissioner and Prothonotary of the Original Side of the Bombay High Court and they have managed them with ability, tact and satisfaction of all parties concerned. There is no reason to suppose that if a choice is made from amongst the practising Solicitors of the Bombay High Court the person so appointed will not be able to carry out the responsible duties of his office with ability and energy and to the satisfaction of all concerned.—Yours, etc.

LEX.

Bombay, Jan. 28, 1916.

During her visit to Berar, Lady Robertson, President of Central Provinces Voluntary Aided Association, was presented with Rs. 8,460 by the residents of Shioni, Mangrul, Pardi, Basim, Rithad and Haral for use of war relief funds.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday evening in the Y. M. C. A., Hall, when the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael presided.

After prayers Mr. R. A. Adams, the Secretary, read the following extracts from the report for the past year:—

In what has been the saddest year in the history of the world there has been an output from the Society such as has never been known before. Since the war began, besides carrying on its normal Missionary service it has provided about three million Testaments, Gospels and Psalters in between twenty and thirty languages, and in a dozen different countries, for sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, for prisoners of war, aliens, and refugees, and for troops going to the front.

The circulation of the Auxiliary in 1915 reached a total of 184,927 copies, while that of the previous year it was 181,452 copies. This shows an increase for the year under report of 3,475 copies.

It is impossible to say how many Bibles, Testaments and Portions have been purchased for distribution amongst soldiers, as we do not, in all cases, know the destination of the sales that are made to purchasers. So far as we can trace, however, the total were 5,281 copies made up as follows: Bibles, 724, Testaments, 2,460 Portions 2,097. The year's sales under all heads were made up as follows:—Bibles, 3,640, Testaments, 6,171, Scripture Portions, 175,116. These were for the most part in Marathi and Gujarti, the two great languages of the area.

By means of this important agency 87,154 copies of the Scriptures were disposed of during the year. Missions to the number of 15, are in receipt of grants-in-aid for this work. The total number of copies reported as sold by Missionaries in receipt of the Society's grants is 16,447 more than in 1914, while the total sum expended on the work was Rs. 5,815 against Rs. 5,599, in 1914.

During 1915 an average of 40 Biblewomen were on our list. Of these 33 were supported by the Society, and 7 specially supported by gifts from friends in Australia, England and America.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 30,868. Of this amount Rs. 8,329 were spent on the production of Scriptures, while Rs. 5,731 were paid towards Coiportage, and Rs. 3,243 towards Biblewomen's work. On the receipts side of the accounts Rs. 7,444 were received from sales of Scriptures, which are, for the most part, sold at much less than cost price, while Rs. 9,785 were received from Contributions, and the balance of our needs was met by our London Committee. The amount received from our friends in Western India towards our work amounted to Rs. 9,785-12-0. This sum is Rs. 1,268 more than 1914, and Rs. 227 less than in 1913, our Centenary.

An analysis of the total gifts reveals the fact that Rs. 3,788 were received from Bombay City, Rs. 422 being from Church offertories (largely English) and Rs. 3,231 from individuals, while Rs. 5,997-11-6 were received from the area beyond, of which Rs. 1,143 were from offertories (largely Indian) and Rs. 4,124 from individuals.

PROF. HOPE MOULTON.

In moving the adoption of the report the Rev. Prof. J. Hope Moulton said, he never even dreamed that he would have the privilege of speaking before the Society in Bombay. The Society was doing great and important work. The work of Christianity could never be done without the Bible. The missionaries might be dispensed with, but the Bible could not be. The cause of the Bible Society was stronger than last year. The Society had broken its records and they were accustomed to these records every year. If there was no records in any year, people would be inclined to think that something was wrong in their work. Their work in all parts of the world had been a record. During this appalling time of war—a war the very negation of the principles of Christianity, the very thing which if the Bible had its way would put an end finally and for ever, for the war could never have occurred if the Bible had been followed by the whole world and in the private homes of those who were making the war according to the public opinion—the Bible Society had distributed their Bibles broadcast in the world among those who were actually engaged in the strife. What a tremendous good had that done to those soldiers who had found solace and comfort in these books which have been provided by the Bible Society. The books had brought comfort and solace not only for those who have been fighting for us, but also for those who were fighting against us, although they are our enemies at present during these appalling times.

Referring to the work done by the Society in all lands the speaker said that the Bible had been translated in as many languages as 487 by the Society and nine fresh languages had been added to during the year, but these figures must have become antiquated already. The task of translating the Bible had taxed the best brains and it was a most difficult work. He thanked, and looked with the greatest admiration to, that gallant band of Bible translators who had marvellously succeeded in translating the Bible into so many languages of the world. The Bible had been translated altogether into about 600 languages all over the world, and it was the most popular book, next to it ranking Bunyon's Pilgrim's Progress, and the Imitation of Christ coming next in point of popularity. He did not believe in the criticism of which so much had been heard, and it was not a very serious matter, although they promised to knock the bottom out of the Bible. He asked them not to worry about. God would take care of his work.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan seconded the proposition. He congratulated Mr. Adams for the splendid work he had done during the last year, and referred to the work, he had been doing in re-translating the Bible into Marathi, the present translation being not suitable.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Carmichael said before reading the report he had no idea of the magnitude of the work they were doing. Three million copies had been issued since the Society was started in India. The Society was started at a time of great stress and danger to the British Empire, and it was wonderful that that stress had always reacted on the Society with the result that their activities had increased during the many great wars of the past, and in the present war the same thing had happened. In India they were in contact with a great and important question. The people of India had taken a very great part with them in the struggle, which will produce a greater fellowship, and increase the good relations. It was their duty to offer them this sheet-anchor as their friendly offering. The Indians were a deeply religious people who had probed deeply into the mysteries of this life. He asked the support of the audience in the work of the Society.

The Rev. M. R. MacOmish briefly thanked the chairman and the meeting terminated.

LODGE "HEART OF INDIA."

CONSECRATION AND INVESTITURE AT BILASPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

The self-engrossed little world of Bilaspur, C.P., was the scene on Tuesday, January 18th, of a large foregathering of Masons, who came to take part in the consecration of Lodge "Heart of India," and the Investiture of officers. The District Grand Lodge of Bombay was represented by the D. G. M. Rt. W. Bro. W. Alban Haig-Brown, Consecrating Officer and Installing Master. He was assisted by W.-Bro. H. Frederickson, Ag. D. G. W.; Rev. G. E. Roper, Ag. D.G.C.; W.-Bro. J. F. Pennock, P.A.G.D.C., (Eng.), D.G.S.; W.-Bro. T. R. Lawrence D.G.D.C.; W.-Bro. F. Taylor, D.G.S.B.; W.-Bro. F. Varty, P.A.G.D.S. (Kent.); W.-Bro. G. A. Durie; Wor. Bro. N. B. Bind, D.G.R.

W.-Bro. W. R. Field was installed as W.M.; W.-Bro. F. Taylor, as I.P.M.; Bro. H. Besly, S.W.; Bro. A. F. Gibbs, J.W.; Bro. H. Ross, Treas.; Bro. G. E. Roper, Sec.; Bro. W. Holden, S.D.; Bro. S. Lukis, J.D.; Bro. R. W. Cole, I.G.; Bro. F. Hutchins, Stew.; Bro. F. W. Bird, Tyr.

Amongst the visitors were representatives from Bombay Amraoti, Kamptee, Nagpur, Jabbalpur, Raipur, Kharagpur, Rangoon and other Lodges. The visitors included the Raja of Sarangarh, the Raja of Udaipur and the Raja of Sakti. Sir Pardey Lukis was made an H.—Member of the Lodge, and much to the regret of all was unable to ge present owing to unforseen circumstances. There are over 70 Founders of the Lodge.

The Banquet was in the hands of the Superintendent of Catering B. N. Ry., and left nothing to be desired. And the B. N. Ry. authorities are to be congratulated on the efficiency and adequacy of their train service.

LOW PAID GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you allow a little space to these few lines in your most esteemed paper?

The question of low salary of the clerks in Government offices in Bombay is now occupying the attention of public men and heads of Departments and as a consequence, some improvements have already been effected in a few cases; but worst as is the lot of the clerks in the Bombay Sub-Registrar's Office, no scheme of improvement appears to be in contemplation in their favour.

Excluding the first five appointments graded in the cadre of the Sub-Registrars, there are in the Bombay Sub-Registrar's office twenty-eight appointments of clerks divided into the grades of Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45, out of which fifteen clerks get only Rs. 30 and eight others Rs. 35; so naturally out of twenty-eight appointments twenty-three clerks are drawing the lowest possible pay. A clerk starting on Rs. 30 ordinary requires about eight years to pass over that grade and six more to cross the grade of Rs. 35. In four years more he may reac hthe grade of Rs. 45, after which all claims to further promotions are at a standstill. The Inspector-General of Registration may in his discretion further promote him by conferring on him a Sub-Registrar's post in the grade of Rs. 50. But the introduction of the system of recruiting the department with the appointment of outsider Probationers to Sub-Registrar's post has rendered the further prospects of these clerks rare ard very uncertain. In other departments, by the introduction of time scale salary and such other similar improvements an average clerk may aspire to draw a pay of Rs. 70 at the end of his service and in the meanwhile a definite periodical increment is assured to him. The conditions prevailing in the Bombay Sub-Registrar's Office are quite the reverse, as mentioned above. The prospects of clerks in railways and the municipality seem to be far better than those in this office.

Will not the benevolent Government of his Excellency Lord Willingdon be moved to improve the lot of these poor hard-working men so as to put them on a a par with their brethren in other offices in Bombay?—Yours, etc.,

"A LOW PAID."

GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries of the above-named Fund announce the following contributions from the public:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,00,-086-11-9; From Mr. M. K. Ghandhi by sundry collections:—(From among the people of the city of Wadhwan, Rs. 700; From among the people of the Gondal State, Rs. 475-10-8; From among the people of Amreli, Rs. 306); Rs. 1,483-10-8; H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Rs. 750; H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, Rs. 750; The Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Rs. 653-7-3; H. H. The Maharaja of Jhalwar, Rs. 250; H. H. The Chief of Miraj (Junior), Rs. 200; H. H. The Chief of Danta, Rs. 100; Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi (Solicitors), Rs. 100; The Cambridge Indian Majlis, Rs. 75; From the State employees and the public of Sardargadh, Rs. 72; A Friend, Rs. 50; H. H. The Darbar Shri Vajssurvala of Hadola, Rs. 25; Prof. O. V. Muller, Rs. 20; Mr. V. H. Gonehalli Rs. 20; Mr. Vicaji A. Taraporevala, Rs. 15; Mr. Sorab F. Bharucha, Rs. 15; Mr. Ratanji Sorabji Contractor, Rs. 15; Messrs. B. Jeevanji Jamasji & Co., Rs. 11; Mr. Prabhashanker M. Contractor, Rs. 11; Messrs. Bhathena & Co., Rs. 10.

The Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona has sent a representation to the Government of India protesting against the Indian Medical Bogus Degrees Bill recently introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council.

HEADMASTER STABBED TO DEATH.

MALDAH ZILLAH SCHOOL TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The report of a terrorist outrage at Maldah reached Calcutta yesterday. The victim is the headmaster of the Maldah Zillah School, who was it is alleged, stabbed to death by a number of students who have not yet been arrested. It is stated that the headmaster was returning home from the school on Friday afternoon, when he was attacked by half a dozen boys with daggers and kukris and seriously wounded. He was removed to the local haspital, where he died shortly after admission. The outrage recalls the shooting about a year ago of Sarat Babu, headmaster of the Commilla Zillah School, who was for some time headmaster of Maldah Zillah School

MATRIMONY OR MOTRIMONY?

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It has been alleged from time immemorial that the man who marries undertakes the greatest responsiblity of his life. The allegation has hitherto remained uncontradicted and has been sanctified into a saying by the successive experiences of each generation. The time has however arrived when a new responsibility, fraught with its attendant terrors, uncertainty, humiliation, vexation, and mortification challenges the field with matrimony and threatens to become the chief care of the law abiding citizen.

The question for the young Hamlet of the future will not be "To marry or not to marry" but the young philosopher will have to answer the riddle of life, "To own or not to own a motor car." Before he takes a leap in the dark he will have to make elaborate calculations and consider all the pros and cons and read, interpret, digest and commit to memory "The Rules To Regulate The Use Of Motor Vehicles In Bombay." Alas: How few of the ardent automobilists of Bombay are conscious of the insecurity and lurking dangers that haunt them at every cross road or station, where the traffic regulator's keen glance pries for conscious or unconscious breaches of these comprehensive Rules, which he is authorised to interpret and enforce according to his sweet will and pleasure! But perhaps the ignorance of the motorist is a bliss (until he is dragged to the Police Court) and it is folly to be wise and to be under the constant pangs of conscious guilt for the innumerable breaches of these rules which every car-owner commits every day. At every crossing and corner the brain and memory have to be racked and strained in evolving solutions of the puzzling questions that crop up and make the ownership of motor car a necessary evil of the first magnitude.

Is my horn O. K.? Does its sound still ring sweet on the delicate tympanum of the policeman yonder? Or does it, in challenging the bullock cart's monopoly of the road, grate or jar upon the policeman's high strung nerves?

Is my horn a "device for magnifying sound" (which is prohibited by law) or does the reed, in compliance with the requirements, lose its gentle and inaudible piping in the wide atmosphere without passing through the trumpet or being magnified?

Does my lamp cast sufficient gloom and darkness around to conceal from my eyes the loose metal and nail that await to pierce my tyres and the privileged pedestrian that promenades the centre of the road? Or does it (Lord forbid!) still glimmer and offend the photophobic eyes of the man waiting at the corner to trap me?

Will his keen olfactory nerves sniff the vapour of the burnt petrol as it leaves the exhaust pipe?

Shall I sound the horn that will disturb from his slumber the privileged somnambulist who serenely moves with his ears plugged and securely isolated from the world around by the folds of his Puggree? Or shall I stick to the orthodox but feeble Toot-Toot and risk a human life to win the applause of the Bombay Police?

Have I ever lent my car to a friend without informing the Police? (Rule 16). Or has my chauffeur changed his address which I have not notified? Did I inform the Police of my last trip to the hills or the change of my garage?

Is my number discernible at a distance and all fittings according to requirements? Have t'ere been any latent or patent c' ange or circumstances affecting the accuracy of any particulars entered as regards my car in the Register of motor vehicles (Rule 17)? Have I been guilty of not detecting the same and giving information thereof to the Police?

Does the wielder of the motor Law still consider my car to be such as he would have passed if now sent for registration? Or have his notions since moved with the progress (backwards) of t e civilised world during the last few months? Last, but not least, have I driven, owned, or had charge of any motor car or permitted it to be driven or used while not conforming to all the strict requirements of the law? (Rule 33).

All these questions and terrors crowd the mind of the oppressed motorist on his way and sit like nightmares on his terrified imagination and render motoring a greater curse of his life than marriage.

Young men! Beware! Learn from the experiences of a married motorist. Marriage or motor? Both are necessary evils. But if you had the choice of one, I say, "Marry."—Yours, etc.

Walkeshwar Road. J.P.D.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to Lotus-Honey Seller. Samta, (Bengal) via Nabharan Dept. 581.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MANUSCRIPT.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

GANGADAYAL BADRINATH v. RAMCHANDRA RAGHO.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an application in Revision against an order made by Mr. Khairaz, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in which the learned Magistrate directed in a certain prosecution, pending in his Court that it should not proceed further inasmuch as his Court had no jurisdiction but that it must be transferred to the District Magistrate, Thana.

One Khemraj Shrikrishnadas, the proprietor of the Shri Venkateshwar Press of Bombay, prosecuted through his Head-Clerk one Ramchandra Ragoo the former manager of the Laxmi Venkateshwar Press of Kalyan, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon. The case from the prosecution was that the accused had criminally misappropriated some manuscript from the Kalyan press and given them for printing in a press called the Vishwambhar Press, belonging to Mr. Londhe of Bombay.

The accused, from the very commencement of the prosecution, urged that the Mazagon Court had no jurisdiction to try the case, as on the face of the complaint the alleged offence appeared to have, if at all, been committed at Kalyan.

In spite of the accused's protest the learned Magistrate framed a charge against the accused, on the assurance of the complainant that he would prove that the Magistrate's Court had jurisdiction.

The complainant's evidence now having disclosed that fact, the Court of its own accord, called Mr. Londhe as a Court witness and as it transpired in his evidence that the Magistrate's Court had no jurisdiction to try the alleged offence the learned Magistrate, Mr. Khairaz, ordered the case to be transferred to Thana.

Against that order of transfer, the complainant applied in Revision to the High Court.

Mr. Velinkar, who appeared with Mr. Shingne, for the complaint, urged that although the Mazagon Court had apparently no jurisdiction to try the alleged offence of the criminal breach of trust, the charge may be converted to one of theft in which case, there would be jurisdiction.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who appeared with Mr. A. G. Sathaye for the accused, contended that although the complainant knew from the beginning that the Mazagon Court had clearly no jurisdiction to entertain his complaint, the complainant persisted in filing it there simply with the object of harrassing the accused and therefore, the Court should have no sympathy whatever with him, especially when the assurance given by him to the Court that he would prove the jurisdiction of the Court was not made out by him.

The Government Pleader on being asked by the Court what he had to say in the matter replied that he had instructions to support the petitioner.

NO REASON TO INTERFERE.

After stating the facts of the case, Justice Batchelor observed that it was clear to their Lordships that if they were to maintain the charge under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code as it was framed in the Lower Court, then the Magistrate's order was unassailable. That being so, Counsel sought to attack it by the contention that although his client, under legal advice, had raised a charge under Section 408 the facts alleged for the prosecution, when correctly understood, constituted rather a charge of theft by servant under Section 381 of the Indian Penal Code. Counsel, therefore, requested that their Lordships should direct an amendment of the charge and that amendment having been made, set aside the order of transfer. Their Lordships, however, thought that they would not be justified at that stage of the proceedings in interfering with the charge, upon which alone all the evidence had hitherto been called. It was of that charge only that the accused had had notice and that even in the memo of the application made to the High Court there was no prayer that the charge should be amended. Moreover, if the charge were amended, the accused would be entitled to recall the witnesses and the result would be a great deal of practical inconvenience, which it was the petitioner's avowed object to avoid. On the whole, therefore, their Lordships saw no reason to interfere, and the rule was discharged.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Shingne appeared for the complainant.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. A. G. Sathaye for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.
For Judgment.

59-15-1063-15.—Mulji & Tha, Ismail Allarakhia, v. Dattatrya R. Gandhi, Amin & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

1065-14.—Payne & Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navn Co, Ltd, v. Raja Peary Mahan Mukerji.

1428-14.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ltd, v. R Keshowlal & Co, a firm, & anr.

718-15.—Bhaik K & G, Mustaffa bin Abdul Latiff, v. Abdul Jaffer Haji Alli Akbar Ali Reza.

1035-15.—Jeh M & Somji Jitha Amichand & Co, a firm, v. William Robert Jones and anr.

1094-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, v. Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein, Mehta D & L.

1205-15.—Subnis & Gore, Purshotam Nemchand, Lalji Morarji & ors, Unwalla P & P.

1216-15.—Payne & Co, Dossabhoy Jamsetji Divecha, v. Rustomji Sorabji Gazdar.

1333-15.—Madlik & Ch, Mathuradas Lakhmidas Morarji, v. Ebji Umersey, a firm.

1366-15.—Dubash & Co, Aitagat Mahomed Coonji, v. Aitagat Abdulla Coonji.

1394-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian Peninsular Steam Navin Co, Ltd, v. Chowdhury Shafiq Uzzaman Khan.

1409-15.—Manchersha & N. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Allarakhia, v. Haji Abdul Rehman Haji.

1424-15.—Amin & D, Mangaldas Chunilal, v. Himattal Bapuji & ors.

1431-15.—In Person Asper Taya, v. Soni Velji Virji.

81-16.—Tyabji D & Co, Naginchand Kapurchand & Co, a firm, v. Memon Tyab Hassam.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

278-14.—Sabnis and G, Messrs Soundy & Co, Ltd, v. Mrs C Saraswatibai and anr, Raghavaya N & Co, Part Heard.

1954-15.—Tyabjee D and Co, Limbaji Kanaiyalal, v. Jamshedji H Billimoria & Co, a firm, Jehangir C & B.

1001-14.—Patell and Ez, Bhagwanji Puyaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khanderao L & M.

823-13.—Matubhai J and M, Alimahomed Fakirmahomed and ors, Fakir Mohomed Haji Abdul Latiff and ors, Smetham B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edgelow G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Dhondu Babu and anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, and ors, In person.

938-15.—Little and Co. Lakhmidas Dayalji, v. Jethmal Ramdayyal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D and Co, Rampratab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji and anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinimini, Purnanand & Co.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Faky, Captain and V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Manalal Rugnath and ors, Tyabjee D & Co.

310-15.—Littlel and Co. Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne and Co. Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 374-13291-15.—Vachha & Co, Onkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Tyabjee D & Co.

340-15.—Aman and D, Dwarkadas Gokaldas, v. Jivandas Mulji and anr, Khunderao L & M.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

347-14.—Rustomji G, Ruttonbai, widow, v. Marwari Mahadeo Bhagwandas Nemani, Purnanand & Co.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co. (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co. Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.
For Further Hearing.

S C 1437-15.—Little and Co, Wilfred Rycroft Padgett, v. Jamshedji Hormusji Chothia, Payne and Co, fr. 25-1-16.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

966-14.—**Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Part heard, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishankar K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Malvi H M & R.**

PATNA HIGH COURT.

RULES OF PROCEDURE AS TO ADMISSION OF PRACTITIONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Jan. 31.

The provisions in the rules of procedure for the Patna High Court in regard to the admission of Advocates, Attorneys, Vakils and Mukhtars, will be practically the same as the rules at present in force in the Calcutta High Court and in addition also provide that any Advocate, Attorney, Vakil or Mukhtar, whose name is entered in the rolls of the Calcutta High Court and who is to practise there at the time when the High Court at Patna opens, will be entitled to practice in and have his name entered on the rolls of the High Court at Patna. Before being allowed to practise in the latter High Court an Advocate, Attorney, Vakil or Mukhtar entitled to practise in the Calcutta High Court must present an application in writing to the Registrar of the Patna High Court, accompanied by any certificates necessary to show that his name is on the rolls of the Calcutta High Court and that he is entitled to practise there. It will further be provided in the rules of the Patna High Court that before the long vacation of 1917, any Advocate, Attorney, Vakil or Mukhtar of the Calcutta High Court, whose name has been entered on the practice there, will have his name removed from the rolls of the Calcutta High Court.

NAGPUR LADIES' CLUB SUIT.

JOINT SECRETARIES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

At the hearing of the Ladies' Club suit on Saturday Miss Karni, L. M. & S., and Mrs. Macfyden, Joint Secretaries of the Club, were examined on behalf of the plaintiffs. The former in cross-examination stated that the Ladies' Club was not in existence before the meeting of the 6th November, 1911, and that the first resolution of the Club was regarding the constitution of the Managing Committee and that the notice issued, did not go under anybody's signature and that some letters in English purporting to have been signed by Mrs. Pandit were not signed by her as Mrs. Pandit did not know English and that apart from the fact that the promise of subscription of Rs. 15,000 was secured by Rao Bahadur Ramkrishnarao Pandit, she did not know what exertions were put in by him, though he was thanked for the exertions in securing the said promise in the annual report for 1914-15.

The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, one of the plaintiffs, was then cross-examined.

The case was adjourned to 6th April next.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. C 8

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

CHARGE OF CHEATING FAILS.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, one Dattatraya Sitaram, a cook in the employ of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was charged by Inspector Sykes with cheating one Mahadev Vishna Gokhale another cook in the same institution in respect of Rs. 1,440.

Mr. Mansinh Karsandas Chabildas, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Vijayker defended the accused.

It was alleged by the complainant that in November last he purchased a Goa lottery ticket which he gave to the accused on the 2nd December for the purpose of making enquiries if he had drawn any prize, and the accused came back and informed the complainant that he had not won any prize, and that he had torn the ticket. It came to the knowledge of the complainant subsequently that he had won Rs. 1,600 and that the accused had been handed a sum of Rs. 1,440 after deducting the agent's commission. When the accused was asked about this he denied having received the money and he was arrested while he was leaving for his native place.

It was alleged by the accused, on the other hand, that he was the owner of the ticket and that the prize had been won by him. The complainant had asked him for half share in the prize money which he had refused to give, hence this charge.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused observed that the defence witness Chandrabhagabai was a very truthful one and the two other witnesses were also respectable gentlemen who had suggested that the ticket belonged to the accused and that one Dattatraya Joshi and the complainant were trying to extort a share of the prize money belonging to the accused. The Court disbelieved the complainant and his witnesses and discharged the accused.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Syed Anwardin Syed Hafizul, a lad with the theft as a servant, of Rs. 944 in currency notes and cash, belonging to his master, Abdulali Gulamali, a paint merchant.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused took a key from his master's pocket, opened a safe with it and removed the money. Information was given to the Police, who arrested the accused whilst he was buying a ticket at the Victoria Terminus for Poona. The whole of the amount was recovered.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes. The Magistrate complimented Sub-Inspector Sampson on the prompt arrest he had made.

The complainant requested the Court to allow him to give Rs. 25 to Sub-Inspector Sampson to show his appreciation of the smart manner in which he had made the arrest and recovered the money. The Magistrate said he would forward the amount to the Commissioner of Police for compliance.

SHADOWING C.I.D. OFFICERS.

A YOUTH ARRESTED AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Last evening two officers of the Criminal Investigation Department arrested a youth, stated to be a Calcutta college student, at the junction of College Street and Harrison Road. The youth, whose name could not be definitely ascertained, is reported to have been dogging the steps of the officers who seized him. The young man made a frantic but vain effort to extricate himself from the clutches of the officers and a constable. A fully loaded five-chambered revolver is reported to have been found under his shirt. Shortly after arrest the Commissioner of Police with Mr. Lowman and Mr. Tegart hastened to Muchipara Thana where the man had been removed. His residence was raided by officers of the Criminal Investigation Department.

IZARDARI TENURE IN BEHAR.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

With a view to define clearly the status of tenants in "Izara" villages of Berar and the privileges of "Izardars," a Draft Bill has now been prepared. At a conference held at Yeotmal on the 27th and 28th January, Mr. F. G. Sly and the Hon. Mr. Standen on behalf of the Government discussed its provisions with Berar representatives in the Legislative Council. The Berar Izardars' Association was represented by Rao Bahadur Mundle and Rao Saheb Landge and the tenants were also represented by a counsel. It is understood that the Izardars were opposed to the proposed legislation and submitted through their counsel that at any rate there was no emergent necessity. The tenants had previously memorialised for protection against the arbitrary powers vested in the izardars. Berar members of the Council including the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mudholkar and the Hon. Mr. Joshi are all in favour of the proposed legislation. The Chief Commissioner, who is now touring in Berar, considering that the "Izardars" whose powers and rights are sought to be affected had not sufficient time to deliberate over the provisions of the Draft Bill, decided to give them some more time. The question will, therefore, be taken up at a subsequent conference and settled.

CONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

BOTH THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 31.

Mr. D. G. Waller, Sessions Judge, delivered judgment this noon in the Coonoor Abduction case acquitting both the accused Rangaswamy Gowdan and Mrs. Newman.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. A 9

WAR AND THE JAINS.

SOME PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS.

The annual meeting of the Jain Association of India was held last night at the Association's Hall, Pydhownie. Mr. Ruttonchund Tullockchund Master, who presided on the occasion, delivered the following interesting address dealing with the problems facing the Jain community at the present day:—

My friend Mr. Dalsakhbhai has already placed before you the detailed report of the progress of this Association during the year under report. I therefore shall not take your time by recapitulating anything that has already been stated to you.

I at present mean to take up some of the most urgent questions that deserve close attention of the leaders of our great community, which this Association no doubt represents. First and foremost of all these questions which has engaged the minds not only of the British Empire but the whole civilised world is, as you all very well know, the gigantic war, which during the last year has unfortunately grown both in its extent and horribility. Whatever may be the immediate situation of war, whatever may be the present temporary triumphs of our enemies, there is no question as to the ultimate issue of this war, which shall be and must be the success of the British Empire and her Allies. No doubt the war has manifested the gigantic and organised military machine of Germany and its efficiency and powers; but this war has also in no small degree manifested the vast and inexhaustible resources both in men and money—the two primary factors in this war—of the British Empire and her great and worthy Allies.

German military resources, great as they indeed are, are limited, and with daily average consumption of ten thousands of men a day, and with such a huge daily expenditure, Germany and her over-exhausted and dis-spirited Allies, could not much longer withstand the daily outgrowing forces which are now being well equipped, both in arms and munitions, of Britain, and her Allies.

Germany, when she waged war against England, had counted upon the disloyalty of the British colonies and India, which to her utter grief and consternation has now learnt that it did never exist either in the colonies or in India in any significant form. Thus this war, instead of weakening any strong tie between England and her Dependencies, has resulted in strengthening the weakest. War has completely cleared away all misgivings and doubts as to India's loyalty. The manner and the way in which the various heterogeneous communities and castes in India have vied with one another to help and to subscribe to the various War funds, started for the purpose of effectively carrying on this war, afford ample proof of the unwavering loyalty of the Indians.

It is, indeed, gratifying to note that our Jain community has not lagged behind in this respect. If you will carefully study the lists of subscribers to the various War funds, you will find the names of a good number of Jains included in them. Jain community is one of the richest communities in India and much of her wealth certainly depends upon her foreign commerce, which is ever being protected by gallant British fleet. You can understand, more than me, what the condition of our Zaveries, Cotton Merchants and Mill-owners would be, if foreign exports were to cease and marketrates for pearls and cotton were to reduce to low percentage, resulting in the immediate fall of credit. We should know that that which saves us from that unfortunate condition is the grand British Fleet. We must not only thank it by words but do something that may lie in our power to help those sailors and soldiers who for our sake risk their valuable lives on sea and land. Lastly, in order that we can once again resume ourselves to those normal conditions which we enjoyed before war, and be settled once again in our business as usual, we should still more effectively help the execution of war to the final victory by all means and ways in our power.

WANT OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Gentlemen, the next subject, which is of vital importance to us, is naturally as regards our Association. As stated in the report, our Association has not on its role as many members as one can hope from such a rich community such as ours. Rich and well-to-do as the major position of our community is, we can without any difficulty command many more members, if the community has that sense of appreciating the right and helping the worthy. This Association since its very inception has done many a service to the Jain community and holds a tolerably good fund for itself. It not only gives scholarships to various Jain students and thereby promotes the cause of education, but also takes up, whenever opportunities serve, public Jain questions and try to solve them successfully. Every Jain must consider this Association as his own and help it with moral and material force at his command. If some public spirited Jains shall thus come forth to back this Association with moral and material support, this Association can do still more worthier and better services to the Jain community. This is the right way of helping this Association. No good purpose can ever be served by merely levelling idle and undesirable criticisms against the efficiency and working of this Association. We require not words, but deeds. I trust, before we meet next, we shall have a good round number of members added to our list.

OUR DECREASING POPULATION.

Gentlemen, may I now draw your attention to that oft discussed but much neglected question of the gradual decrease in the members of our community. Small as our community already is, we cannot overlook any longer the grave situation. Jain community, which numbered a million and a half some ten years ago, numbers now a million and a quarter. Do we mean to take up this question, when our community shall number a few thousands? I think the condition is already too serious to remain unnoticed any longer. It calls forth the urgent attention of all our sane and sober leaders to the necessity of taking needful measure, to undo this state of things, after carefully inquiring the reasons for the same. I, however, in my humble opinion, feel that the poverty and ignorance are the root-causes of the gradual and horrible decrease in our community.

What is therefore needed is, not only a very wide spread of education amongst us, and to provide necessary means and conveniences for it, but also sanitary, low-rented chawls, free dispensaries, a special Lying-in hospital for our ladies amongst whom the rate of mortality is very high, and above all help the poor amongst us to earn a good and honest livelihood.

LOW-RENTED SANITARY CHAWLS.

Gentlemen, in these days of progress and civilisation no orations or writings are needed to show innumerable advantages to the poor amongst our community by such sanitary but low-rented chawls. This question has already taken a practical shape in our other sister communities, such as the Bhatia, the Parsi and the Kapole. Unfortunately, Jains have lagged behind, although they are as philanthrophic and public-spirited as any others. Mr. Narotam B. Shah did draw the attention of our community by his various contributions to our local papers, but to no effect. I once again draw the attention of the whole Jain community to this conspicuous need amongst us, and to do something in this respect.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

Gentlemen, you all very well know the constitution of our women and the high mortality prevalent amongst them. Many a women pass their period of delivery in dark rooms and under the devilish supervision of the uneducated 'Dayans.' The result of such a condition both apparently and logically can be and is that many of our women succumb to death during the period of their delivery and those that fortunately escape death suffer from life-long diseases. The Parsi community have now as many as half a dozen lying-in hospitals in different wards of this City. As a result of this great benefit death-rate amongst women and children which was once very serious is now far lower than what it was a few years ago. For the good of our women and our children we need more than one such lying-in hospital. Jain leaders, if they be in earnest, can easily find means and provision to furnish the Jain community in Bombay with a special lying-in hospital.

LEADERS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

Gentlemen, it is now high time that the rich and well-to-do leaders of our community should pay more attention to the poor and needy amongst us. Many a poor and struggling families can find peace and happiness, if our Zaveries, Shroffs, Mill-owners and other merchants were to determine to take in their services as far as possible only the Jains. Unfortunately some Jain Shethias seem to have determined never to have Jain servants, while there are others who will offer Jain servants particularly less pay than what they pay to other servants. Such men, however rich and influential they may be, are a shame and discredit to our community.

Gentlemen, we all know that there are many Shethias who are respected and adored not for their own personal qualities, but on account of the services of their late illustrious fore-fathers. These Shethias who without a drop of sweat and a bit of trouble have inherited money, position and 'Shethai,' should know their responsibility towards their late-lamented elders, who were ever ready to serve the community at the slightest call upon them. If these Shethias shall, instead of following the footsteps of their revered fore-fathers, lead a life of entire recklessness and indolence, then they shall have to hold themselves responsible, if 'Shethai' losses its prestige and respect which it now commands.

I trust that Shethias shall take a lesson from this before it is too late and do deeds of beneficence and utility to the community.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I thank you one and all for listening to me carefully and calmly.

BHOWNAGAR SANITARY SOCIETY.

A correspondent writes:—

A very successful and representative meeting was held in the central hall of the Alfred High School in Bhownagar in response to invitations from the Secretaries of the Bhownagar Sanitary Society. Mr. Morarjee Tana, the Dewan Saheb, was in the chair.

Dr. G. R. Vora opened the proceedings by relating the circumstances under which it was thought desirable to start a sanitary movement in Bhownagar. He dwelt on the aims and objects of the Association, and invited the co-operation of the public and various departments of the State. He was followed by Mr. Framji who pointed out amongst other things the woeful consequences of public ignorance regarding the origin and spread of infectious deseases. Dr. Purbhoodas also spoke in the same strain.

Mr. K. V. Mehta, representing the Education Department, welcomed the formation of the Association. He referred to the classic instance of the evil spirit entering King Nala's person through unclean heels, and to the recent feat of Japan of saving the lives of thousands of her soldiers by the simple observance of hygenic rules.

The Dewan Saheb in summing up gave an eminently practical turn to the deliberations by pointing out the wisdom embedded in several ancient practices which were sadly being neglected. How many people, he asked, had a clear concept of all that was meant by a pool of stagnant water. He had no doubt, that the Association had before it a career of usefulness, and assured it of the sympathy and patronage of the Maharaja Saheb.

There arrived at Rangoon on Monday from Singapore Mr. S. C. Reat, successor of Mr. M. K. Moorhead as American Consul in Rangoon. He will assume charge to-day from Mr. H. B. Osbom, Vice-Consul, who has been acting since Mr. Moorhead's departure.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

'Thefts" by the C. I. D.?

"New India".—For the last three months we have been keeping a Special Correspondent in Delhi, imaging, in our innocence, that news from the seat of Government would be interesting to our readers. Our correspondent was to send us a weekly letter. Nothing came from him. We wrote; no answer. We wrote again: still silence. The letter appearing beside these Notes is the first of eight or nine posted to us, and this reached us in a round-about way. We heard, also not directly, of the posting of the other letters. In various other ways we know that the C. I. D. steals our letters and sometimes our telegrams. His Majesty's mails ought not to be rifled in this way. No one minds the Censor opening all letters from neutral countries, and, like an honest man, he marks "opened by Censor." The C. I. D. must have found out by this time that all Mrs. Annie Besant's strongest things are said in print, and we think that they might no longer commit these petty thefts. We notice that none of the Indian papers have "Letters from Delhi", and yet the doings at the seat of Government would be of interest to us all. H. E. the Viceroy is not a purdanashin.

Conscription for Europeans in India.

"The Hindu."—The Bengal Chamber is not satisfied, with the equipment, training and discipline of the present Volunteer forces in India and is, therefore, in favour of an elect European corps, outside the regular European Army, which will include all Europeans of military age in India. It wants, the compulsory training to be given in the first five years of the European's arrival when he will have more leisure, less cares, and greater youthful buoyancy. . . . . Ignoring the importance of Indian view in this matter, should his Excellency Lord Hardinge's Government decide to accede to the demand of the Bengal Chamber, we can only state that it will be a most unfortunate enunciation of military policy for India under the present circumstances. As it is, every European in India is infinitely better able to take care of himself under all conceivable emergencies than an Indian. To introduce the principle of conscription on the lines indicated by the Bengal Chamber will be highly impolitic in more ways than one, apart from the political and administrative injustice that it involves in the opinion of Indians. Further more such an exclusive treatment of the question will imply an immediate danger to the European section of the population alone without its being shared by their Indian fellow-subjects,—for which no sane individual will think there is the least warrant. The only policy open to Lord Hardinge consistent with his high statesmanship is to treat this subject either as a matter falling exclusively within the purview of the War Office in England, or to deal with it in every respect as an integral part of the larger problem of military training in India,—not excluding any section of his Majesty's subjects.

Indian Loans.

"Indian Daily News."—It seems an open question whether a Government which controls its Currency (or tries to) should not also control the price of its promises and keep its credit up to par. To have suggested this five years ago in England would have been to have invited ridicule, but in the stress of things it has been the first thing done with Consols which have been made convertible into the new loans at a certain price. The Government of India according to Sir W. Meyer have a total debt of 274 million sterling, out of which 13 million only represents unproductive debt, the 261 millions being for railways and irrigation. These gave a return of 15 millions and the total interest on the debt being 9 millions there is a balance of 6 millions or so profit. To convert the whole debt to 5 per cent.,—that is by adding 1½ per cent. to the interest,—would add one-third to the interest or about 3 million sterling. The total interest then would be 12 millions instead of 9 and there would still be 3 millions left out of the profits. It is unlikely for years that any Government will be able to borrow at less than five per cent. Would it be a profitable operation for the Government of India to rehabilitate its credit by an expenditure of 3 million sterling, which is only half its profit on its commercial ventures. We believe it would and that the indirect benefit to the finances would justify this use of the surplus profits. It is not good for any country to have its national security at a heavy discount. Even a modified scheme of taking over the present loans at present prices and guaranteeing a rise of interest if future borrowings are at a higher rate, as has been done in the last British loan would do a great deal, and cost of course much less. And why should not a Government protect its credit if it has fallen and keep it up by borrowing at a current rate. That is in fact what the Home Government is doing now by inserting the clause about future rates of interest.

WAR GIFTS.

The Punjab Aeroplane Fund totals now ten and a half lakhs.

The Council of Regency, Kalsia State, in commomoration of the bestowal of the hereditary title of Raja on the Chief of that State, placed a sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, for distribution among funds connected with the war as he thinks best. His Honour has decided to allot the money as follows:—The G.O.C., Lahore Divisional Area, for wounded in military hospitals, Rs. 1,000, the I.G.C.H. Punjab, for wounded in Lahore, Jullundur and Karnal civil hospitals, Rs. 1,000; Lady O'Dwyer's Comforts Funds, Rs. 1,500; St. John's Ambulance Association (Lahore centre) for wounded in Mesopotamia Rs. 1,500.

WHERE WE STAND IN THE WAR.

A RETROSPECT AND A FORECAST.

There are two ways of looking at events, writes Dr. J. Holland Rose in the "Daily Chronicle." You may glance at them one by one, or survey them as a series. The one method excites the senses, the other appeals to the brain. The one produces impressionism, the other fortifies the understanding. I believe that much of the pessimism now prevalent (I speak of sincere, not fictitious, pessimism) arises from the inability of very many persons to take the larger view. Still less can they see events from the enemy's standpoint. In this very brief survey I will try to present a panorama, and here and there take that standpoint.

The campaign in Flanders and Northern France has not prospered as we hoped. True, the Belgians have more than held their own on the Yser; the French have captured strong positions in Artois, and the Argonne, Woevre, and Vosges; while, in March-April, our troops, most gallantly aided by the Indians and Canadians, gained notable successes at Neuve Chapelle and Hill 60, besides beating back the formidable assaults of the Germans north of the Ypres salient. The desperate nature of those attempts was seen in the enemy's use of poisonous gas, with, at first, terrifying results; and his repulse by Canadian and British troops will rank among the great feats of the war. Despite isolated successes won by us, as at Hooge and elsewhere, no substantial progress was made during the summer; and the chief event of the early autumn, our desperate attack at Loos, achieved an advance scarcely commensurate with the enormous losses sustained. The aim was to cut the German line there, while the French drove in further south near Souchez and Givenchy, and thus cut off the German sector at and near the railway junction of Lens. Some of our gains were lost owing to delay in the arrival of supports; and the later accounts throw doubt on the efficiency of our Staff-work. The development of a Staff able to cope with the enormous problems of this war is, of course, a matter of time; and it is foolish to expect from our Staff the machine-like efficiency of that of Germany. In that, as in other matters, time is on our side; and we must be content to organise an adequate Army and Staff now, at the cost of £5,000,000 a day, which might have been done at a small fraction of the cost in time of peace—if only we could have foreseen the future. Since Loos the campaign on our part of the front has languished; but December 1915 sees us fully equipped with artillery and munitions, whereas in January last we were unable to return one shell for fifty fired by the Germans. Our men are full of hope; and desertions from the enemy's ranks are frequent.

THE DARDANELLES VENTURE.

The failure at the Dardanelles is the most considerable in our history. That we must admit. In the third week of February, when the Anglo-French squadron dashed at the Turkish defences, our hopes seemed bright. Russia, it appeared, was about to assail the Bosphorus, while the Greeks smiled on the enterprise. Students who knew the story of Duckworth's failure at the Dardanelles in 1807 doubted its feasibility, apart from a considerable landing force to hold the Narrows; and such a force was not at hand in time. In vain, then, did a gallant handful clutch at the ridge dominating the Straits. Greece, swayed by her Queen, would not send a man; and Russia was soon too hard pressed in Poland and Caucasia to destroy the Bosphorus forts. Between March 18 and May 27 German submarines sank the Irresistible, Ocean, Bouvet, Goliath, and Majestic. Progress on land was slow and costly. Summer, with its flies and diseases, levied a far heavier toll than the Turkish rifle. August 6 witnessed the memorable feat of Australians, New Zealanders and Britons at Anzac Cove. The sequel need not be told. The skilful withdrawal from Suvla ended.

But is this all? Certainly not. In war you must run risks; and the risks were worth the running. We struck at Constantinople so as to lessen the pressure on Caucasia and Egypt, that is, in order to help Russia and wrest from the enemy his initiative. We held some 250,000 Turks to the neighbourhood of their capital, and our submarines hindered their communications between Europe and Asia. Now, to assist Russia was an imperative duty, and, had she been able to fulfil her part at the Bosphorus, success might have crowned the enterprise. Her capture of Przemysl (March 22) and advance in the Carpathians warranted the hope of her doing so; but this was prevented by the tremendous German advance in Galicia at the end of April. I repeat, if we had not made desperate efforts, both at the Dardanelles and towards Bagdad, to help her, the Grand Alliance would have been strained nearly to breaking point. It was better to be foiled at the Dardanelles rather than play false to Russia. Besides, in war (if I may venture to parody Tennyson),

'Tis better to have dared and lost
Than never to have dared at all.

THE BALKAN MUDDLE.

In the sequel it will probably appear that our failure at the Dardanelles was due as much to diplomatic as to military causes. Finally, events have turned largely on the action of Greece. But in the spring and summer the key of the Balkan puzzle was at Bucharest, not at Athens; for Rumania alone was strong enough to keep the Bulgars quiet, and Rumania could be influenced most readily by Russia, not by the Western Powers. All who know the hisory of the years 1877-8 will discern my meaning. In due course, then, the question must be asked, Why did the French and we go to the Dardanelles (partly at Russia's request) without requiring that she would do her utmost to detach Rumania from her Germanic connections and attach her to us? Such an issue was feasible while the Muscovite arms prospered, say, up to mid-April. In that case Rumania might have placated the Bulgars; certainly she would have prevented their foul attack on Serbia. In due course, I repeat, the French and we have a right to know whether we rushed into the Dardanelles venture unconditionally or on some such condition as is outlined above. But the time for such probing is not yet; for the whole truth might be unpalatable at Petrograd and Bucharest, and Sir Edward Grey, true to the best traditions of our Foreign Office, would rather bear the taunts of certain editors and politicians than make bad blood at those capitals. Into all such thorny questions none but busybodies and self-advertisers would pry during the war. None the less, a searching inquiry is needed after the peace into all topics connected with the administration, or maladministration, of our office of State.

Pessimists point to the Balkan muddle as due to us. Clearly, they do not realise either the keenness of the racial hatreds bequeathed by the fratricidal war of 1913 or the proneness of Balkan politicians to be swayed by the passions of the moment or mere peasant cunning. It is on natures such as these that Sir Edward Grey has worked without effect, and the Kaiser and King Ferdinand with effect. But (to take our enemies' standpoint) have they succeeded in the Balkans? The fiendish betrayal of the Slav cause by Bulgaria has enabled them to batter in the Serb defence and to accomplish the physical ruin of Serbia and reveal the moral bankruptcy of Greece. But the Central Empires have only conquered devastated territory; they have not conquered the Serb nation, and they have not annihilated the Serb army, some 140,000 of whose sturdy fighters hold out undaunted in the mountains of Montenegro and Albania Consequently there as in Belgium, Northern France, Poland, and Lithuania, the Germans have merely extended their military responsibilities; they have not crushed either the army or the national spirit of a single one of the nations over whom they chant their paeans of triumph. The lines before Salonika may prove to be their Torres Vedras.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

The blow dealt to Russia since May has been heavy. How far it was helped by the explosion of the great arsenal near Petrograd, or by the betrayal of Russian plans by traitors in high command, is matter for conjecture. The Austro-German advance in Galicia in May-June would have been even more formidable but for Italy's declaration of war against Austria on May 23. This welcome event (the most important of the year) "held" Austro-German forces amounting to three-quarters of a million to the Trentino and the Noric Alps. Even so, the Central Empires recaptured Przemysl and Lemberg in June, and in July broke through the Russian lines on the River Narew and the Lublin-Cholm railway, thereafter gradually driving the defendants back on the Riga-Bukovina front, now staunchly held. Apart from considerable hauls of prisoners, guns, and stores, the victors have secured no advantage commensurate with the enormous losses incurred. The Russians persistently foiled the efforts of the German "nippers" to cut them off; and when Russia's new millions are ready in the spring, Germany (like Napoleon in 1812) may rue her advance far into a country where communications become difficult with deep snow and impossible amidst melting snow. The chief military problem of the future is, "Can the Central Empires hold the line of some six hundred miles from near Riga to the Bukovina." Decisive events are more likely to happen there than on the Western front, provided that Russia can obtain reserve stores of ammunition from England, Japan, and the United States.

The difficult country of the Trentino and Gorizia has retarded the progress of the Italians; but their skull in mountain warfare will lead to notable developments as Austria's vitality lessens. Meanwhile, they are succouring the Serbs and thus threaten the invaders' left flank in Macedonia. Meanwhile, on July 9, General Botha won a well-merited success in the completion of the conquest of South-West Africa. The Bagdad column, also despite the croakers, has dealt a formidable thrust at a vital part of the Ottoman Empire. If the Germans and Turks strike at it or at Egypt so much the better. The more they dissipate their energies, the sooner will come the collapse in Poland, France and Flanders. To tempt them to such dissipations is part of "the great game."

"BLOCKADE OF THE BRITISH ISLES."

On February 18, 1915, began "the naval blockade of the British Isles." In history it will be coupled with Napoleon's Berlin Decree and other "loud-sounding nothings." What has it accomplished? Let the loss of the five dozen or more of netted German submarines reply. As to the German Fleet built since 1898 with a view to "The Day," it skulks in its harbours; and the Teutonic genius delights to portray Admiral Jellicoe's squadrons either in hiding or worn down by watching and "naval incidents." On this topic we may recall the words of Nelson's letter of March 13, 1805, to Collingwood (written after the long-imprisoned French Fleet had come out and displayed its unseaworthiness).—"Bonaparte has often made his boast that our Fleet would be worn out by keeping the sea, and that his was kept in order and increasing by staying in port; but he now finds, I fancy, if Emperors hear truth, that his fleet suffers more in a night than ours in one year." We may have disagreeable incidents before us in 1916, both on sea and on land; for our enemy is cunning and desperate. But, as in 1805-14, the grip of the Sea Power will probably make itself decisively felt before the end of 1916. Germany's protective system has made her nearly self-sufficing, and her outlet towards the Levant will also prolong the commercial and economic struggle; but as to its final issue there can be no doubt. Very significant has been the failure of Germany's submarines to do more than sink antiquated ironclads, crowded liners, and only one transport laden with troops. The names Lusitania, Falaba, Ancona, and Yasaka Maru will serve as epitaphs to the naval policy of the Kaiser and Tirpitz which combines all that is ferocious and futile in Eunnish procedure.

FINANCES OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

Great Britain and France, far from being ruined, have raised and are raising enormous loans and gigantic stores of munitions, not only for themselves, but for Russia and Serbia. As for their credit, let the overflowing subscriptions to the French "Loan of Victory" testify (£530,000,000). Despite the desperate efforts of the German Government to bolster up their credit, their last great loan, issued at 99, has dropped to 71 on the New York Exchange. That that centre of finance has seen through all the window-dressing at Berlin appears in the decline of the German mark between 19 and 20 per cent., and of the Austrian kroner over 34 per cent. These figures presage the imminent collapse of Austrian credit and a severe strain on that of Germany, while Great Britain and France are but little below normal. British exports, though lower than those of 1913, exceed those of 1909. The chief danger arises from the enormous excess of imports over exports. To lessen the consequent drain of the nation's gold abroad should be the chief aim of every civilian. Sound finance, drastically applied to all classes, helped us to beat Napoleon; it will help to beat the Kaiser. But, to this end, everyone must save; all, even the very poor, should make it their chief aim to put by money in order to invest in the next War Loan. The Germans are doing so frantically. Let us do so steadily and whole-heartedly; for habits of thrift will help us to overcome both the Kaiser and the spectre of poverty which will loom large for years after he has disappeared.

A forecast as to the duration of the war. No student of history indulges rashly in forecasts. All that it is prudent to say is, that Germany has passed the climax of her strength; that Austria has far passed it; that Turkey and Bulgaria are uncertain quantities, drawn into the war against their true interests by ambitious cliques, while the people at large dislike the adventure. We must not count on this discontent, or on that of the German Socialists and Austrian Slavs, until the tide of warfare turns. Then we may see strange things.

Meanwhile, we ought doggedly to persevere with the war, all the more so because, as the least prepared of the Allies, we have as yet accomplished less than our fair share on land. We must fulfil that duty to the utmost, if the Grand Alliance is to stand the strain of a long war. A lopsided alliance, in which one Ally has "the soft job," goes to pieces sooner or later; and the Germans are working hard to malign us as the unwilling horse of the team. They only fitting retort is strenuous exertion and the avoidance of all talk of an early peace; for such talk is represented by the Germans as another sign of "shirking" and "cowardice" on our part. We need less talk and more work all round. The garrulity of many members of Parliament has been a scandal, and that institution has of late conspicuously failed to rise to the height of the situation, while the intrigues of certain journals against a capable Cabinet, for which no better substitute could be found, would be a disgrace at any time.

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

Equally deplorable have been the strikes of some miners and munition workers on very inadequate pretexts. Worst of all has been the greed of certain manufacturers and contractors at the expense of the nation and at the cost of reviving class animosities. On all these topics History will have stern things to say. She will record that, while four million Britons voluntarily took up arms in a just cause, others unworthy of the name deliberately imperilled that cause by class selfishness and sectional fanaticism. If we lose the war (as is possible) those men must bear a heavy share of the responsibility. May the trade and labour records of 1916 be brighter than those of 1915! On those issues the future largely depends; for the events of the past year show that the Allies cannot win without the whole-hearted support of the United Kingdom, and that support implies the exercise of self-restraint, self-sacrifice, sobriety, and energy by every Briton.

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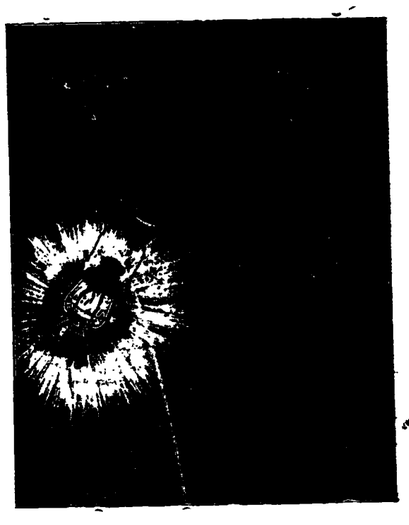

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